The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2861. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Great Republican Jubilee at the Home of Mr. Lincoln.

A Short Address from the President Elect.

Significant Speech of Senator Trumbull.

Exposition of the Policy of the Incoming Administration.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Great Union Demonstrations in Georgia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

GREAT REPUBLICAN JUBILEE — IMMENSE TURN-OUT OF THE PEOPLE—PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATIONS — SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN AND SENATOR TRUMBULL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The meeting of congratulation, which was, at first, intended for a county jubilee, has, unexpectedly, assumed gigantic proportions. An immense and excited crowd is in attendance, and the illumination is nearly universal and brilliant beyond anything ever seen in the West. All the public buildings and a vast number of stores and dwellings are ablaze with fantastic devices. In the dome of the State-House four locomotive head lights are blazing, clearly visible for many miles.

A large procession of Wide-Awakes has been parading. When they came to the residence of Mr. LINCOLN they halted and called out the President elect with cheers that were irresistible. The tumult redoubled on his appearance. The storm of congratulation and clamor lasted many minutes, but quiet was at last restored, and Mr. LINCOLN said:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to indorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet in all our rejoicings, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen who, by his vote, has differed with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time."

Speeches were made in the Wigwam by Senator TRUMBULL, DON PIATT and others. Great curiosity was felt in regard to what Mr. TRUMBULL would say, on account of the interest taken in his personal triumph, as well as his intimate relations with Mr. LINCOLN. His remarks were received with deep enthusiasm.

He began by saying: "It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of Liberty, which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found." He congratulated the nation on the promised return of harmony and purity, and the State on the election of her most honored son. *He said that Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican Party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.* The Republican Party are fortunate that they have it now in their power to prove that they have never intended, and do not intend, any encroachment upon the rights of any State or one section. The Disunionists see this and say, "Now or never." Secession is an impracticability—or rather, an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizens, except for protection; it is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in its exactions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience the citizens of that State. So long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue on the seaboard, the people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Whom is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the Revenue laws. Is she prepared for this?—to become the aggressor? He predicted a speedy reaction, and defended Mr. BRECKINRIDGE from the charge of disunion. He claimed as the fruits of the Republican victory a Pacific Railroad, a homestead policy, a judicious tariff, the admission of Kansas free, and the future interpretation of the Constitution on the side of freedom. He closed by saying: "When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican Party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many by the artful appeals of demagogues who have misrepresented its objects shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the Government, under which it will flourish and prosper, as I trust, forever."

J. H.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

GLOOMY CONDITION OF FINANCES—A CLIMAX NEAR—THE SECESSION FEELING STILL UPPERMOST—FORMATION OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEES, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended. There was trouble this morning with the Farmers' and Exchange Banks, but the matter was adjusted. The Banks have resolved to coöperate together, and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now fifty thousand bales. Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a reaction. Sterling is also down, being quoted at 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated.

News of the suspension of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond was received this afternoon during business hours. The Banks here are determined to hold out as long as the New-York Banks do. The merchants believe that the New-Yorkers are bent on coercing the Southern trade by financial pressure.

No opposition has as yet openly appeared in any portion of the State to the secession movement. Several of the delegates to the Convention elected in the interior are hot for immediate secession.

Several distinguished South Carolinians have been invited to address the secession meetings in Alabama, which will take place next week.

Vigilance Committees are being organized throughout the South, and every suspected person will be ordered to leave immediately.

To morrow will be Thanksgiving Day. The banks will close, and business will be generally suspended. At night there will be a grand torchlight procession.

Hon. LAURENCE M. KEITT was serenaded at the Charleston Hotel to-night. He, of course, made a fierce secession speech.

Capt. BERRY, of the steamship *Columbia*, has been presented with a gold-headed cane to-day, for raising the Palmetto flag on his vessel. Rev. Mr. YATES made a speech on the occasion, during which he said that if the South required it, he would go into the foremost ranks, with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

FROM VIRGINIA.

UNION MASS-MEETING IN PRESTON COUNTY—A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD IN MADISON COUNTY—A SOUTH CAROLINAN RIDDEN ON A RAIL.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The citizens of Preston County have held a mass-meeting and adopted resolutions opposing disunion on account of LINCOLN's election. They are willing to give him a fair trial, notwithstanding they are strongly opposed to him in principle. The *Enquirer* denounces them as submissionists.

A grand mass-meeting, irrespective of party, will take place, next Thursday, in Madison County. Gov. WISE has been invited to make an address.

The excitement in some parts of the country is increasing against strangers. Near this city a man who would not tell a Vigilance Committee where he came from, or what his business was in the neighborhood, was ridden on a rail. When the Committee finished riding him about, he coolly informed them he was from Columbia, S. C. He spoke too late.

The citizens of Gloucester County have had a meeting, and voted the good old Commonwealth out of the Union, and request all the Southern States to do likewise. The disunion excitement is on the increase here, on account of the tone of the Abolition papers.

There is terrible pressure in the money market, and nothing doing in the produce market. Flour is dull and declining, with few sales, and the market is overstocked. All the mills have stopped operations, excepting the Gallego Mills. Wheat has declined ten cents a bushel.

The reporter of that respectable journal, the Richmond *Enquirer*, seizes the opportunity to abuse the TIMES correspondent, to-day, in that journal, which is wholly uncalled for under the circumstances. In contradicting a rumor, I forestalled him in his endeavors to incense the citizens against me. I probably have the welfare of the citizens at heart as much as the *Enquirer's* reporter, and I am always ready to make correction when told of an error. S.

FROM MARYLAND.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS—RUMORS OF FINANCIAL TROUBLES—DECREASE OF THE EXCITEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Some of the leading stocks here have slightly improved to-day, with heavy hypothecations sold, but with no special change in the general tone of the stock, finance or produce business.

Rumors are currently prevailing that the regular Virginia Banks are throwing out the notes of the independent Virginia Banks. It is also rumored, but the rumor wants confirmation, that the Farmer's Bank of Richmond has suspended specie payments.

JOHN W. GARRETT has been reëlected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day.

The Bell-Everett Central Committee of Baltimore met to-day and passed Union resolutions.

The latest news from Columbia, S. C., indicates a slight decrease in the excitement, but the military companies of Columbia are parading with the American flag minus all except one star.

The financial pressure is increasing throughout the entire South. W.

FROM GEORGIA.

GREAT UNION MASS MEETINGS—CONSERVATIVE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—WHAT THE SOUTH REQUIRES OF THE NORTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The largest meeting ever held in Greene County, Georgia, came off on Friday. The most influential men in the County participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. They urge the call of a State Convention, of all parties, to calmly consider the evils threatening the destruction of the National Union, appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of our imperiled Government. They say the politicians, instead of allaying the excitement, have stirred it up; instead of repressing mutual distrust and dislike, they have promoted it; instead of removing causes of dispute, they have created them for the sake of power and office. In both sections they have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic, conservative catholic feelings of the other, until mutually exasperated by the incendiary and disorganizing representations of hungry office seekers, both sections find themselves engaged in a fierce controversy which they had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting in Hancock County, on Saturday, adopted unanimously firm conservative resolutions, denying that the mere election of LINCOLN was cause for disunion, but declaring the unfriendly legislation of many of the Free States an outrage on the comity of the Union demanding resistance.

A majority of the counties in the State have held meetings in favor of secession; many, however, were strongly conservative, while some were in favor of retaliatory legislation; but all favor a State Convention and all oppose coercion of the seceding States.

A meeting in Bryan County declared that no Northern fisherman or hunter should hereafter operate in their section, and those at present hunting and fishing be requested to leave.

The conservative sentiment of the South appears to be disgusted at the unnecessary sectional wrangles, and considers that the Northern States should promptly convene their legislatures and repeal their unfriendly laws, and urge a Convention of all the States to make a prompt and united effort to preserve the Union and country from bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SECESSION MEETING AT WILMINGTON.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The North Carolina Legislature organized yesterday. W. T. DORTCH, of Wayne County, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. L. CLARK, of Edgecombe, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement. WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A large meeting was held here last night, at which strong secession resolutions were unanimously adopted. Other counties have called meetings on the same subject. A corps of Minute Men is rapidly forming, and there is but one party here now.

SUSPENSION OF VIRGINIA BANKS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has suspended specie payment, and resolved to pursue a course of policy to prepare for early resumption. Other banks will follow, as a prudential measure during the present pressure.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MISSOURI.

MISSOURI STANDS BY THE UNION—NO FEAR OF SECESSION OR DISSOLUTION—THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN FOR UNION—DOUGLAS HAS CARRIED THE STATE—LINCOLN'S VOTE IN THE STATE AND IN ST. LOUIS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Missouri's loyalty to the Union remains unimpaired and unimpeached. As she is one of the largest Slave States of the Confederacy, her voice declaring the Constitutional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency no just or tenable reason for dissolution or secession, is entitled to great weight with her Southern sisters. There is no secession party within our borders: nor, indeed, does any individual avow openly his wish to break the bonds of union. Out of the 150,000 votes of Missouri, 120,000 of them were cast by Union men, and the Breckinridge Party of the State who cast the remaining 30,000, like their brethren of New-York, declare the rights of the South safer in the Union than out of it, and counsel deliberation and delay until some overt act shall prove LINCOLN an enemy to the interests of the South and false to his oath of office.

DOUGLAS has apparently carried the State, though the vote will be exceedingly close between him and BELL. The Missouri *Republican* may justly claim the honor of saving this one State for the Little Giant. The canvass was conducted by that paper with signal ability, and in St. Louis it crushed out all hopes of the Breckinridge men, who polled but 609 votes out of the 25,000 votes our city cast on election-day. LINCOLN's vote in the State does not reach the sanguine calculations of his friends. St. Louis gave him a handsome majority, but in the rural districts, where the system of *viva-voce* voting prevails, the Republicans were deterred from declaring their true choice by the fear of personal violence. Every man's vote is known at once to the community, and in some of the Slavery strongholds even of this liberalized State a ride on a rail would be pretty sure to reward a known adherent of the Rail-splitter. Still our Republican friends have no cause to complain of Missouri. In 1856 not a single vote was given in the State for FREMONT, and now St. Louis alone gives LINCOLN 9,945, while in the State every county adds its quota to bring the Republican vote of Missouri up to nearly 20,000.

Although our public stocks and general financial affairs have been affected by the disunion threats and movements of the Cotton States, yet there is no apprehension of serious or permanent injury from that source. Missouri is conservative herself and relies upon the conservatism of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and even of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, to restrain South Carolina from precipitating the South into a revolution. The right of secession can be nothing but the right of revolution, and before any State arrays herself against the power of the General Government, its revolutionary leaders must be able to show the body of the people some tangible and positive infringement of their rights or liberty. While the South has the Supreme Court as its bulwark of safety, and the Senate and the House of Representatives so constituted that Congress will stand as a wall of adamant against all encroachments of Executive power, LINCOLN, or any other President must, by force of his position, play a very conservative *rôle*.

The most tragic feature of the present Southern agitation is the wide-spread fear of slave insurrections. From the common epithet of "Black," applied to the Republican Party, it is stated negroes in some of the Slave States have derived the impression that the black men of the North have obtained possession of the Government, and are to inaugurate a policy of general emancipation of all the colored race.

Despite the impending horror of civil war and general dissolution of the National Government, St. Louis is very gay this season. Marriages, balls and parties are numerous, and we give cordial welcome and handsome treasury receipts to the birds of song who occasionally delight us with their presence. In business circles there is a general contraction of credit, and our merchants are trying to do a business on a cash basis.

The politicians, without due fear of South Carolina before their eyes, are actually dividing the spoils of the late election, EDWARD BATES will have, in the opinion of his fellow citizens of Missouri, but his just deserts in a Cabinet appointment or a foreign Embassy. FRANK BLAIR is our representative man, and has done good service in the past campaign, and unless he should deem his place in the House the most effective position he could occupy, will probably receive from LINCOLN a well-merited assurance of his distinguished consideration. Missouri will doubtless furnish a fair proportion of the Southern office holders under LINCOLN.

Should the Union stand the President elect may expect to hear from Missouri very persistent and pertinent appeals for public patronage. Q.

FROM KENTUCKY.

UNION MASS MEETING AT NEWPORT—SPIRITED ADDRESS BY MAJOR HALLEM—STRONG UNION RESOLUTIONS.

BENNETT HOUSE, Cincinnati, Nov. 17, 1860.

A rapid jaunt from Gotham to this city enabled your correspondent to attend a Union meeting held last evening at Newport, Kentucky, which in point of numbers and in enthusiasm would favorably compare with an old-fashioned Sixth Ward gathering at a time when Democracy was what it represented itself to be, and not as is the case in these times, a disjointed, dismembered *something*, with but a name left to mark its past existence in the political world.

The meeting to which I have made allusion above, was held at the Court House (the largest building in the city.) It was originated by the Mayor of Newport and some five hundred other citizens, who deemed it important that their section of "Old Kentuck" should have "its say" before the flame of disunion should finally consume us.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Mayor HAWKINS for the presiding officer, and sundry other Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c., &c., after which a Committe on Resolutions was appointed by the Chair, and in their absence, a Major HALLEM delivered a spirited address, in which he declared that anything like secession "would not only prove destructive to the North and South, *but to the whole World.*" At the conclusion of the Major's remarks he was warmly applauded, (and deservedly so, too, for he made the speech of the evening). The Committee on Resolutions having returned, announced their readiness to report, and did so, as follows:

Whereas, The result of the late election for President of the United States has created, in certain sections, an excitement productive of alarm to our people, and perhaps dangerous to the perpetuity of our National Union; believing it to be the duty of patriots to do all in their power to avert any calamity that may threaten our beloved country, at least to give some expression of opinion as to the supposed causes and tendency of such excitement, we, the citizens of Newport and the County of Campbell, do hereby resolve:

That in our judgment the election of a Chief Magistrate, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, is not a cause for the secession of any State from the Union.

Resolved, That however much we may have been opposed to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, and averse as we are to the policy of the party which has promoted his success, yet we believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to submit to his Administration, and to aid and support him in the just and proper execution of his office.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the right of any State, upon its own supposed causes of grievance, and without consultation of the other States, and until every remedy under the Constitution has been exhausted, to secede from the Union, and even then we could regard the act of secession in no other light than that of revolution itself.

Resolved, That, true and loyal as we are to the institutions of our own section, and ever ready, when necessary, to defend them, we would yet implore our brethren of the South, by all the ties which bind us together, to do no act, to precipitate no measures, by which we may incur the reproaches of mankind, and bring our common country into the vortex of ruin.

Resolved,, That it is the bounden duty of the present Executive, acting with that discretion and wisdom which should become the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest Powers of the earth, to use promptly every efficient means to allay the excitement which now exists in our country.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of our sister States of the North, in the legislative branches of their State Governments, to annul all laws that may have been passed in derogation of our National Constitution; to come back to, and strictly conform to, that instrument, as the bond of all our dearly-bought liberties, and as the rock of our common safety.

Resolved, That we declare our unalterable devotion to our National Union; that we will still appreciate common suffering and common triumph in the splendid achievement of our independence, and, obeying the counsel of our glorious WASHINGTON, we will cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts, and, in the language of our illustrious CLAY, if we are asked when we shall be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, we answer, "Never, never, never."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our fathers, and as they exist, having for seventy-three years been our common bond and shield, with which, and under which, we have lived and prospered, and mounted to our present state of grandeur and glory: "The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

After the resolutions had been read and discussed at length they were adopted without a dissenting voice, and shortly after the meeting adjourned with the greatest unanimity of feeling. I had the pleasure of meeting last evening the renowned MILES GREENWOOD, and in a brief chat on the condition of the country, as he termed it, he stated that a report had been very generally circulated throughout the United States to the effect that Southern merchants who had purchased stoves from him, were either returning the goods or countermanding their orders. "Why, bless your soul," said the famous mechanic, "I have more orders from the South than I can well fill at this time. My work is known there, and when they want my goods, why, they buy them, and that is about all they care for MILES GREENWOOD." My next letter will be addressed to you from Louisville, where I shall doubtless find material to interest the readers of the TIMES. GRAPE-SHOT.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

ILLINOIS.

A FEW ITEMS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are enabled to assure Mr. LINCOLN's friends who are alarmed lest he should send out an address in which the standard of the party will be lowered, for the purpose of coaxing the Secessionists into an abatement of their threats against the integrity of the Union, that he will do no such foolish thing; and we can also assure those timid gentlemen who are entreating him to declare himself anew, that they are misusing their time. Mr. LINCOLN is not the President elect. That he is the choice of the people is clear; but until the Electors meet in their respective States and choose him according to the Constitution and the forms of the law, he is no more than any other private citizen. In the meantime, all men desirous of knowing his opinions upon matters of current interest, will find them clearly and unequivocally set forth in his many speeches. As these opinions were deliberately formed, there is no occasion to fear that Mr. LINCOLN will change them, at least until their untenableness is proved.

There is of course a general desire to know how the President elect is affected by the rub-a-dubbing now coming up from the Southern States. A gentleman who talked with him on this secession question, only a day or two ago, represents to us that he is cautious in his expressions, but unquestionable firm in his belief that the laws should be upheld. He does not, if he is correctly reported, believe that any of the States will, when the question is practically presented to them, decide to go off and organize a confederacy in which slaveholding and the Slave-trade are the bonds of union. He thinks the economical objections to such a scheme will, if the returning patriotism of the people does not, before these objections come home with their greatest weight, bring the conservatives into power. He is so confident of the justness of his intentions and the moderation of his views, that he cannot conceive how, after his policy is developed, the Disunionists can work their people up to the point of consummating their threatened treason; and he is not without a certain reliance that the Administration now in power will prevent irreparable mischief, down to the close of its term. He is reticent, moderate, calm. Before he acts or makes any public declarations, he will know the ground upon which he stands, the full extent of the disaffection, and the temper of those upon whom he must depend for carrying out the policy that he will inaugurate. That he will try all methods of conciliation consistent with his sense of right and his obligations to the country, we have no doubt. If these are of no avail, his supporters know that they have in him a leader who will not fail, at the proper time and in the proper manner, to use all the means at his command to insure respect for the obligations into which the States have entered.

The multitude of conjectures which have been made in regard to the new Cabinet, are unauthorized by anything that Mr. LINCOLN has said in public or private. We are advised that he has not decided who his Constitutional advisers shall be. We take it, however, that the wiseacres who labor under the delusion that LINCOLN is DOUGLAS, and that his advisers must be those whom DOUGLAS would have called to his aid, will be disappointed when the names of the Secretaries are announced. The point of difficulty in selecting, is to find men in the South upon whom the honor of a Secretaryship may be safely conferred, and who are at the same time of sufficient consideration at home to give character and strength to the new Administration in the Slave States. We do not doubt that the difficulty will be surmounted. The to-be-formed Union Party of the South will afford abundant material out of which Secretaries and all the minor officers may be made.

Office-seekers will be interested in knowing that no place, high or low, has been promised to any man—that the fattest slices as well as the leanest bits are all on the platter. It is Mr. LINCOLN's habit to tell all who approach him with petitions for place, that he cannot yet do anything for them. "I am not yet President elect, and if I were, until my advisers are about me, and something besides the distribution of places is agreed upon, I must continue to say No." Such we believe is the language he holds to all who come.

In all the above, which comes to us at second hand, there may be errors to be by and by corrected. But we have written what is told upon authority which we do not question. Our readers will agree with us that Mr. LINCOLN starts off as becomes a cautious, sensible and patriotic man.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE POSITION OF SPEAKER ORR—EXCITEMENT COOLING DOWN.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Columbia, gives an account of a demonstration of the Minute Men on the night of the 14th inst. About 10 o'clock the body halted in front of the Congaree House, and amid the most vociferous cheers for Hon. Mr. ORR, that gentleman appeared. He made a speech of some half hour's length, and declared himself in favor of immediate separate State action. He said he was at present, and had been for some time, entirely out of public life; but having been nominated to the Convention by the mountaineers of Anderson, he intended to lay his private interests on the altar of Carolina, and serve if elected. At the commencement of his remarks, Mr. ORR was interrupted by some one in the crowd with the question, "Are you in favor of immediate separate State action?" His reply was prompt and to the point, in these words: "My fellow-citizens, I am now endeavoring to make an argument in order to justify my present course, because up to this time I have been opposed to secession; I can't be expected to put brains into the heads of my hearers in order to enable them to comprehend what I may say."

He then went on to show the true position of South Carolina, as he understood it. The reason he had opposed secession for the last ten years was, that he was satisfied the South was not ready for the important step—he was satisfied that South Carolina could not act unless she was encouraged and sustained by her sister Southern States. Such encouragement he believed she would now have, and he begged the crowd to understand that what he said in reference to other States he knew to be true. In Alabama the camp-fires had already been lighted; a joint meeting of the Bell and Breckinridge men had been held in that State, and after shaking hands as late political enemies, they had resolved that, come weal, come woe, they would stand by the South. Georgia, the Empire State of the South, would have her Convention; Mr. HILL, the leader of the late Bell and Everett Party, and one of the first men within her border, had taken the field, and was actively coöperating with his late political opponents. From Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and even from North Carolina and Virginia, the intelligence by every mail was of the most cheering character. Now was the time to strike, and all he desired was a unity of feeling and sentiment in South Carolina. Such he believed now to be the feeling, and he only hoped that it would go on increasing and gaining strength until when the day of trial came, if come it must, the people of the State would stand forth as one man. He concluded by pledging that when the issue was presented his hardy men of the mountains would be found side by side with those of the midlands and the seaboards, striking no blow that would not redound to the honor of their native State.

Hon. Mr. KEITT followed, but from his incessant labors on the stump he has become so hoarse as to be scarcely audible. He paid a most feeling tribute to the late Mr. BROOKS, who, he said, had struck the first blow for Southern independence when he struck down the insolent and intolerant Senator from Massachusetts in the Senate Chamber at Washington. He then went on to recount the wrongs of the South during the last half century, and remarked that things had been going on from bad to worse until they had now reached the culminating point, and South Carolina was now resolved, as if with the voice of one man, not to remain in the Union, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican, at its head.

Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Although there is still much excitement, people are cooling off a good deal. While all are in favor of going out of the Union, there are not a few who think the State can reënter, provided ample security is given that Southern rights and institutions will be respected. The speech of Col. ORR last night does not seem to satisfy all parties, many thinking that he took rather a roundabout way to say he was with the people for secession.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday contains a long account of the meeting held in that city on the evening of the day preceding, to welcome the delegation to the Legislature on its return from the capital. Mayor MACBETH presided. In the course of his opening address he used the following language:

"Thank God, my fellow-citizens, I express the convictions of my own mind, when I say to you that I believe there will be suffering, but that the most of it will be beyond our borders. I solemnly believe that among you there will be less suffering than in the commercial world. [Applause.] And there is comfort for you all, that if you have to pass through sufferings and trials in the future, you secure liberty, equality and independence. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] It is not for me to discuss this great question, for it is a question of immense ramifications. But I will tell you, that my conviction is that it is to be a peaceful revolution—a peaceful revolution that will emancipate you from the privations that you have borne, and that your patriotism has never let you consider. I solemnly believe that these Southern States have for the last thirty years been nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Northern States of this Republic. What becomes of your labor? What becomes of all your industry and toil? It is stripped from you by the practical operations of the Government, and the revenues of the Government are sent elsewhere. I say to you, as a political problem, or rather as a political postulate, that no country can be prosperous while its revenues are collected with exaction and spent elsewhere. [Applause.]

Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN headed the list of Vice Presidents which were nominated. Mr. R. N. GOURDIN presented to the Senators and Representatives of St. Philip and St. Michael an address from the people of Charleston. It expressed warm approbation of the course which the Senators and Representatives had pursued and concluded by invoking the blessing of God upon them.

Hon. W. D. PORTER responded on behalf of the delegation. He expressed the belief that the Federal Union was about slipping from under their feet and that the great sovereign communities which breathe into it the breath of life, were recalling their powers with which they had clothed it. The speaker exclaimed after a reference to the result of the election:

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that you have resisted [Applause.] I rejoice that you are about to teach the people of the North, who have abused, oppressed, insulted, and betrayed her, and heaped insult and indignity upon you until the cup is filled to overflowing, that the point of endurance has been already passed, and that the point of resistance has at last been reached. [Loud cheers.] I rejoice, that in the very hour of their insolent triumph, in the very midst of their insane and insulting revels, the crash of doom to this Union will fall upon their affrighted ears like a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky, and startle their guilty souls from their fancied security. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, when I think of it, I am amazed at the infatuation of the people of the North—that they suppose that the people of the South, descendants from as high and noble a lineage as their own—in whose veins flow the same glorious blood—a people who have loved liberty, and pursued it to the end through all trials and perils as well as they have—that that people should have sunk so low that the least indignity that could have been put upon them, would be submitted to in acquiescence, and without an effort at resistance.

Why, fellow-citizens, an orator of Massachusetts (WENDELL PHILLIPS) has said, since the election of LINCOLN, that it is the first time in the history of the Republic that *the slave has elected a President of the United States.* Yes, fellow-citizens, mark the taunt and insult, that the slave has elected a President of the United States; and it is true. But alongside of that fact, where it is written down in the history of the Republic, there will be written another fact—that within this Confederacy there was at least one of these slaveholding States that refused, with utter scorn and unto its very disruption, to submit to the inauguration over them of a President elected by these slaves. [Cheers.]

Mr. PORTER proceeded to say that the South did not find fault so much with the election of Mr. LINCOLN as he did with the causes which had brought it about. He concluded by referring to the acts passed by the Legislature,—one calling a convention, the other suspending all penalties if the banks should suspend specie payments.

Hon. H. D. LESESNE followed. In voting for the Convention he declared that he felt he was dissolving the ties which bound South Carolina to the Union. He reviewed the course which he had taken regarding the measure, and appealed for harmony.

MESSRS. HENRY BUIST, M. P. O'CONNOR, WILLIAM WHALEY, TRENHOLM and others, spoke. Hon. RICHARD YEADON also made a short address. He said that hitherto he had been among those who were in favor of maintaining the constitutional Union. He now regarded that Union as a thing of the past, and he worshiped at that political shrine no longer. Dissolution had become an imperious necessity with the South—a measure of deliverance and liberty. Separate State action was no longer identified with isolated State action. *Separate action was now the best, if not the only, means of securing coöperation*; and on the Convention would devolve the duty of putting our State out of the Union without delay, whether alone or not. My devotion to the Union is, as I have said, a thing of the past—and I here pledge myself, for weal or for woe, in life or in death, to stand by the State of my birth. [Applause.]

Just before this address Mayor MACBETH rose and announced to the meeting that Gen. BONHAM had just telegraphed that he was *out of the Union*—that he had resigned his seat in the Federal Congress. The reading of the dispatch was followed by the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats. An incident of the meeting which elicited prolonged applause was the presentation by Mr. GAILLARD of a large and very beautiful wreath, which had been received by the President of the meeting, with the following note:

A mother and daughter send a wreath to the mass meeting of to-night. With it the mother offers four sons, living in the State, to its service—the daughter, earnest wishes for the ultimate success of separate State action.

Nov. 15, 1860.

Meetings outside of the Institute were addressed by Gen. MARTIN and others.

The *Mercury* of Friday says:

"The scarlet cockade and steel button, of which we spoke yesterday, has, we learn, been unanimously adopted by the Edgefield Riflemen, and is now a pledge by them to resist Black Republican rule, in or out of South Carolina. The motto is 'BLOOD AND STEEL'—a reliable cure for present troubles.

We noticed yesterday quite a number of gentlemen wearing a plain blue silk ribbon on the coat lappel. The Palmetto tree, the lone star, and the coiled rattlesnake, appear in gold upon the face of the badge."

On Monday, the 13th, a meeting was held at Edgefield to prepare for a grand demonstration in favor of secession. Rev. J. L. BROOKS, Capt. A. J. HAMMOND, and a number of other speakers, declared themselves in favor of instant separate State action.

A meeting to nominate delegates from the Richland District to the approaching State Convention, was held at Columbia on the 15th. Gen. James H. Adams, Hon. W. F. De Saussure, Col. MAXCY Gregg, Gen. William Hopkins and Capt. John H. Kinsley were named, and resolutions favoring instant secession were adopted.

GEORGIA.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS—IMMENSE CROWD —STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Chronicle and Sentinel.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Hall of Representatives was crowded to suffocation on Wednesday night last, to hear Georgia's *greatest* son. The galleries and aisles were thronged with ladies, and every available spot was occupied. The desks, chairs, aisles and windows were unable to accommodate the vast multitude, and hundreds left, unable to get an opportunity to hear. At 7 o'clock, Mr. STEPHENS made his appearance, and with great difficulty, owing to the multitude, ascended the speaker's stand. This was the signal for enthusiasm, and for five minutes the buildings shook beneath the cheers and screams from the audience. Mr. STEPHENS arose, after quiet was restored—and quiet it was, for a pin might have been heard to fall—and proceeded to address the people. It is useless for us to attempt to give even a synopsis of this great argument. We will try and give Mr. STEPHENS' position, but our feeble pen will fail to do the great man justice.

He said that he came before that audience at the urgent solicitation of his friends, and a respectable number of the members of the Legislature. If he had consulted his own ease, he would not have left his room; but the invitation had been extended him, and to gratify his friends, he came before them to exchange views and opinions as to the best course to be pursued. My countrymen, he continued, perilous times are upon us. Danger is at hand. The greatest Government upon the face of the earth was about to be broken up. His object was to consult with his fellow-citizens, and endeavor, if possible, if we could maintain our honor, our interests and our rights, to keep that great Government together; he bespoke a calm, considerate hearing, and when he finished, if he failed to show the means by which our honor might be preserved, he begged the audience to pay no attention to what he had said.

He continued, that we had a great Government, and he warned his countrymen against ruining it by disrupting it. He regarded LINCOLN's election, of itself, as no just cause for dissolution. He had been constitutionally elected. No one could gainsay that, and though no one deprecated that event more than he did, his opinion was, that having a Democratic Senate, the concurrence of which was necessary in every appointment he made, and every official act he performed, we had better wait until we had a better reason to disrupt the Government than the mere fact of LINCOLN's election. This Government was bought with blood; the sun shone on no other like it; and if we determined to resist to the disruption of every tie that bound us to the Union, for God's sake, said he, let us act with unanimity.

Greece and Rome lost their liberty, not as Mr. TOOMBS had said, because they failed to fight for it, but from internal dissensions. So with every other Government whose history had been written; and such he feared would be the history of this, unless we acted with unanimity. He favored the call of a convention of the people. They had the right to decide this matter. Let the Legislature follow the legitimate object for which it was sent here. As for him he intended to bow to the will of Georgia; and no man was farther from submitting to what was wrong, or would sacrifice more to preserve Georgia's interests and honor, than he. He concluded amidst thundering applause. His speech occupied two hours in delivery.

Hon. B. H. HILL speaks to-night.

I attended a meeting of the Joint Special Committee on our Federal relations this afternoon. A conference was held this morning between several distinguished gentlemen, of all parties, to adopt a "middle ground" course of action in this emergency.

VIRGINIA.

A private letter received in Washington, from a gentleman residing in Louden County, Va., contains the following paragraph:

"For one, I say unhesitatingly, give LINCOLN a fair chance, and judge his Administration by his measures. I have *no fear* of him; I believe *as yet* that he is conservative. This is my opinion, though I hold one hundred and fifteen slaves."

This gentleman was a warm supporter of General JACKSON's Administration, and has ever since been an influential member of the Democratic Party. He owns an estate in Frederick County, Md., from which he has lost several slaves by "the underground railroad" within a few years past, and yet he is willing to judge the incoming Administration by their measures.

The Richmond *Examiner* argues that the North would suffer much more than the South in case of a dissolution of the Union. This is one form in which it puts this idea:

"There is no discount day, no market day, no unpaid merchant bill, for the laboring-producing class in the South. The negro slave has no bank shares to lose, no State stock to tremble for. His food is in his house, his clothing and dwelling are with him wherever he goes. He may change masters, but he and his family are neither paupers nor disturbers of the public peace.

There is but one element of weakness in the South—it is the timidity of a people who love comfort, the unwillingness of the rich to lose money, the hate of the luxurious to encounter any discomfort. A political revolution in the South will not inflict as much loss on a few people, or half the real misery, as the failure of twenty Banks and a few hundred men in New-York would on the whole people of the Free States."

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* of Wednesday condemns the course taken by Senators TOOMBS and CHESNUT, and hopes the example will not be followed. It says:

"If they would let reason and not passion direct their policy, they would see that it is the interest of the South, if she has any interest in the Union, to retain a full representation in Congress, and, with the aid of Northern conservatives, control the Executive branch of the Government, should it manifest a disposition to encroach upon our rights."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes:

"Capt. CHARLES DIMMOCK has returned from his trip to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He selected 5,000 good

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Interesting Evidence to be Used on the Trial—Letter of Mrs. Burch on the subject of her Matrimonial Difficulties—How it is Construed—Opening of the Legal Contest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The only movement of consequence in the Burch divorce case to-day was the filing of a number of depositions on behalf of Mrs. BURCH. One of the most interesting is that of Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, relative to certain correspondence between himself and Mrs. BURCH. It appears from the papers that Mrs. BURCH wrote Mr. PATTERSON a letter, which he construed into a confession of guilt, and in answer to which he wrote her a pastoral letter, commiserating her position, giving Christian counsel, and speaking as if he believed she had made a sort of confession. As soon as Mrs. BURCH heard that the letter was to be used as evidence against her, she wrote to Mr. PATTERSON requesting a copy, and disavowing the construction which had been put upon her communications. It appears, from Rev. Mr. PATTERSON'S deposition, that he informed Mr. BURCH of the contents of Mrs. BURCH'S letter, and spoke of the subject in such a way that his (Mr. PATTERSON'S) wife, in his absence, delivered Mrs. BURCH'S letter to Mr. BURCH, supposing that her husband would have no objection. The following is the correspondence, and it will speak for itself. Mrs. BURCH'S letter was written immediately after leaving her husband upon his alleged discovery of her unfaithfulness:

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO REV. MR. PATTERSON.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR MR. PATTERSON: Will you pardon me for thus addressing you, but I am in such distress this morning, I feel as though I must look to you, my former friend and pastor, for advice and sympathy. I feel that a few words of consolation from you, with the assurance that I had your prayers, would do me great good. I beg that you will not cease entirely to take an interest in me, for if ever I needed the prayers of Christians I do now, when I am an outcpst—a poor lone wanderer upon the earth—shunned by all, and loved by none. I try to feel that for such as I our Saviour died, and I pray that my sins may be washed away. "But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your —— has hid his face from you that he will not hear." This I feel most deeply. Do you think he will hear me when I call upon him? "My lips have indeed spoken lies, and my tongue hath uttered perverseness." I feel all this most deeply, and I try to find comfort in His blessed word. "Behold the Lord heard. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save; neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear." This comforts me; but oh! at times my sin is so great, the sense of my iniquity is such, that I feel utterly lost and undone. I pray, and often, that I may be forgiven. I know that "the vilest sinner may repent," but I think sometimes that there was never one so vile as I. My doubts, fear and despair then overwhelm me. I try to feel that God will, in his own good time, do all things well. I know he does; but oh! my burden is so heavy, my sin so great, I do cast all upon the Lord and I know he will sustain me. Will you give me your prayers? Will you, Mr. PATTERSON, ask my husband to ever pray for me? He is a Christian, and so are you. Perhaps your prayers with mine may be heard, and I may be forgiven. Will you and he sometimes pray together for me? I do need such prayers. And perhaps for the love he once bore his erring wife, he will pray for me. He did pray for and with me before I left him, and perhaps if you ask him he will continue that prayer. I know that he loathes me now; but I pray that he will forgive me, for it is Christlike to forgive, and he is good. Oh, Mr. PATTERSON, I have so wronged him. I cannot tell you how I was led on so, step by step, from all that was right and good. I can only say, that I have so deeply sinned, I fear I shall never be forgiven, and I can only hope and pray without ceasing. Do you and Mr. BURCH pray for me. I can ask the prayers of none others, and though I have so sinned against him, I believe he will pray for me, and you know "the fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much." At times, so great is my faith in God's promises, I feel that I shall be saved—shall be forgiven—for He says those who truly repent shall be saved, and He knows how earnestly I repent of my sins. And, Mr. PATTERSON, will you comfort my dear husband. I do pray for him and those dear children. God only knows and has witnessed my agony when thinking of and praying for my loved ones. Oh! the thought that my husband, who once so fondly loved me, now looks upon me with loathing and hatred, is almost unbearable. But I pray God that his heart may be more softened towards me; that he will feel less anger and more pity, and that he too will forgive the great wrong I have done him. I hope you will sometimes see my dear children. They will never know how I love them, how I pray for them. My heart aches to think I may never see them again. And yet, Mr. BURCH has promised that I should, and I believe him.

Again, will you pray for me? Will you ask Mr. BURCH to pray for me? Your joint prayers with mine may be answered. Will you write me as soon as you can conveniently? Inclose the letter in an envelope to Mr. CORNING, Albany. Your friend,

M. W. BURCH.

ALBANY, May 18, 1860.

Rev. R. W. PATTERSON—*Sir*: I have learned with much surprise that the letter which I wrote you before I left Chicago has been used to my prejudice. I do not now recollect the precise language I employed in writing the letter, but I am sure I had no idea that I was writing anything which could be construed in the manner in which I am informed it has been construed. The construction which I learn has been put upon my letter is utterly false, and I request you to send me a copy of it, so that I may know precisely what I did write. MARY W. BURCH.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1860.

Mrs. M. W. BURCH: Your note came to hand while I was absent from home. The letter to which you refer is not in my possession. My understanding of its import must have been sufficiently evident to you from the answer which I returned to it in all Christian frankness and sincerity. With much sorrow on your account, and with an unfeigned desire for your welfare, I am your former pastor,

R. W. PATTERSON.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

At the opening of the Court this morning the first business was the consideration of a motion made by Mrs. BURCH'S counsel and argued yesterday, for a commission to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wherever they may be found. A commission had been once issued to take their testimony in New-Orleans, but when the papers arrived there Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS had left. The counsel for Mrs. BURCH claimed that they had a right to take the testimony at any point where the attendance of Mr. or Mrs. DOUGLAS could be secured. The Court yesterday said the application was a novel one, and, as counsel for Mr. BURCH opposed the motion strongly, took the papers for consideration.

This morning, after some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. BECKWITH, on the part of Mrs. BURCH, moved to suppress a large share of the depositions filed on the part of the complainant. The first one to which he objected was that of JOSEPH B. DODGET, as irrelevant. The sum and substance of the affidavit was that Mr. DODGET was a groceryman, and that Mr. BURCH bought groceries of him and paid for them. He did not wish to have the case incumbered with such depositions.

Mr. VAN ARMAN, for Mr. BURCH, said the answer of Mrs. BURCH set up irrelevant matters—among others, that Mr. BURCH was parsimonious in providing for his family. Even if he was parsimonious, that would not justify adultery. The charge against Mr. BURCH he could not see in any other light than as an attempt to prejudice the character of Mr. BURCH. This affidavit was intended to show that Mr. BURCH was not parsimonious. The defendant was responsible for introducing irrelevant matters.

Mr. BECKWITH said the answer did not pretend that Mr. BURCH did not furnish his house with groceries, but that his affections were alienated so that he wished to get rid of his wife. It was true there were allegations that Mr. BURCH had refused his wife the little pocket-money she desired. There was no allegation that Mr. BURCH did not furnish his house.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—I think that there is.

Mr. BECKWITH replied, that if the answer of Mrs. BURCH was irrelevant it should have been stricken out, and since the complainant admitted its irrelevancy there was no need of further argument. He moved to suppress, in the deposition of WM. H. BROWN, the answer to the ninth interrogatory relating to the manner in which Mr. BURCH furnished his house with the luxuries and necessaries of life; the thirteenth interrogatory relating to the class of persons who visited Mr. BURCH'S house; and the fourteenth interrogatory, relating to Mr. BURCH'S domestic habits,—his manner of spending his time after business hours. He also moved to strike out, in the depositions of ALICE FRANCES HUBBARD, the answers relating to Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, its extent and value, the presents which her husband had made her at various times; the carriage which Mr. BURCH had purchased for her, and, also, with reference to riding on horseback; what Mrs. BURCH said about a young lady named MARY SPAULDING. All these answers, he claimed, tended to show the large amount of Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, but the defence would show that that amount was mainly due to presents from her friends; they would also show that the bills which Mr. BURCH pretended were incurred for dressing his wife were really in the main for dressing other young ladies, to whom he made presents. If the Court admitted this testimony of the character of that of FRANCES HUBBARD, the defence in the first place objected, and then claimed to introduce rebutting evidence. He also objected to the deposition of CATHARINE ISHAM as to Mr. BURCH'S having made a present to Mrs. BURCH'S sister. If that answer was admitted, he claimed the right to show that that gift was not only not a present deserving commendation, but was really a very niggardly act.

The deposition of THOMAS B. CARTER came, he thought, under the same category. The whole of his testimony was in relation to store bills. He also objected to the deposition of CYRUS B. ALBEE, a butcher, who testified that he had sold good meat to Mr. BURCH and everybody. He believed there was nothing about the butcher in the answer—the only butcher referred to was the complainant.

He also objected to portions of the depositions of HARRIET C. BROWN, relating wholly to matters of Mrs. BURCH'S dress; also, to portions of the deposition of GEORGIA H. EDDY. The fifth interrogatory and answer relating wholly to Mrs. BURCH'S dress and wardrobe. Also, the 7th, 8th and 9th interrogations of MARY BROWN, in regard to how Mr. BURCH'S table was supplied; the character of Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe, and the manner in which Mr. BURCH was esteemed by Mrs. BURCH'S friends; what Mr. and Mrs. CORNING and other friends of Mrs. BURCH thought of Mr. BURCH; also, the whole of the depositions of WM. T. WHEELER and JOSEPH RYERSON, both to the same subject-matter as to Mr. BURCH'S applications to them to take Mr. HORACE TURNER into copartnership with them—telling them that a partnership with Mr. TURNER (Mrs. BURCH'S brother,) would be a profitable partnership.

Also, the 11th and 14th interrogations and answers in the deposition of GEORGE THEILKER, as to what he heard Mrs. HOWARD SHERMAN say; also, the whole of the depositions of JACOB W. SKINKLE, the subject-matter of which was simply to show the dealings between E. CORNING & Co. and J. H. BURCH & Co.; also portions of the deposition of JOHN DEKOVEN; all these simply relate to the money affairs between the houses of CORNING & Co., J. H. BURCH & Co., and the Albany City Bank. Also portions of depositions of CYRUS BENTLY, relating exclusively to the wardrobe of Mrs. BURCH, and the character of the company that visited her house.

THE COURT—What is the drift of the depositions?

Mr. BROWNING—To show the character of persons who visited his house, and how he treated his wife in comparison to other gentlemen.

THE COURT—It would depend much upon the drift of the depositions whether it was intended to show the character of Mr. and Mrs. BURCH'S company.

Mr. MILLER—It is intended merely to show that he was a kind and affectionate husband.

Mr. BECKWITH also objected to portions of deposition of ANNA R. BENTLEY, chiefly in reference to Mrs. BURCH'S wardrobe; also to portions of the deposition of MARGARET O'HARA relating to Mrs. BURCH'S playing checkers; also, to a remark made by STUART as to his carrying books under his arm, and saying that the neighbors should not know him calling on Mrs. BURCH so often.

Mr. BECKWITH objected also to a statement relating to what Mr. STUART, (the alleged paramour of Mrs. BURCH) said on certain other occasions. Also, to other interrogatories and answers relative to Mr. STUART'S relations with Mrs. BURCH, on the ground that the questions were leading; also to questions and answers relating to mere hearsay; also, to a question as to whether when Mr. STUART made his morning calls on Mrs. BURCH, the witness recollected any occasion when he was not some portion of the time alone with Mrs. BURCH.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, on behalf of Mrs. BURCH, objected also to the deposition of CHAS. LAYTON, relating to Mrs. BURCH'S having given a note to her brother to take to Mrs. STUART; also as to how Mr. STUART spent his time when visiting Mr. BURCH'S house; also to the statement of the witness that Mrs. BURCH and Mr. STUART had gone into the grapery while he was down town; also to what the witness said to Mr. STUART about pruning the grape vines, and how he told STUART that if he caught him pruning the vines he would put him out of the house; also to answers on hearsay; also to answers relative to the witness taking notes to other persons than those mentioned in the complaint, and the supposition of the witness as to what the letters contained.

THE COURT—Does the bill charge Mrs. BURCH in relation to one person, or more than one person?

Mr. MILLER—With regard to one person, and other persons unknown. We claim the admission of the deposition on that ground.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to other answers as irrelevant relating to Mr. BURRIL, and certain suppositions of the witness relating to him; also relating to the supposition of the witness that Mrs. BURCH wanted him to shut up the house so as to leave Mr. STUART and Mrs. BURCH alone; also as to Mrs. BURCH'S telling him to wait when other company was there, and not shut up the house until they were gone; also as to the supplies which the witness was to procure for the house of Mr. BURCH; also to a statement that Mrs. BURCH ought to be well dressed from the number of times that she went to the stores; also to certain alleged efforts to induce the witness to leave the State, without showing any connection with the case.

Mr. BECKWITH also asked for an order of the Court on the complainant compelling him to produce a letter from the defendant to the complainant, bearing date about Jan. 11, 1860; also a power of attorney signed by defendant, authorizing MARK SKINNER to do certain acts for defendant; also a deed signed by the complainant and defendant to HENRY PALMER, dated Jan. 11, 1860, of real estate in Chicago; also the letters of ISAAC H. BURCH to I. H. BURCH & Co., between Jan. 1, 1857, and March 1, 1858; also the copies of letters of I. H. BURCH to I. H. BURCH & Co. to each other, of the same dates, in the possession of ISAAC H. BURCH; also the letters from MARY SPAULDING to I. H. BURCH between Jan. 1, 1857 to the date of this notice, Nov. 14, 1860; also two papers signed MARY W. BURCH, and purporting to be signed by J. R. VALENTINE, purporting to be the confession of MARY W. BURCH to certain acts of adultery with the defendant STUART; also a bill of sale of date Jan. 31, 1857, of a clock costing $200, and two bronze figures costing $65 each.

Mr. MILLER, in replying to the argument on the motions to suppress certain depositions, called attention to the answer of Mrs. BURCH, which said "that Mrs. BURCH was often afraid to ask complainant for money to defray the ordinary expenses of the household; that she has frequently, with the knowledge of the complainant, been obliged, in order to defray such expense, to borrow one or two dollars from a young lady guest of the household; that she has frequently asked the complainant for ten or twenty dollars for the purpose of defraying those expenses, and he has given her half that sum, he knowing that she could not defray such expenses with the sum thus given her." The complainant therefore had introduced the testimony of the merchants who supplied his household to show that he supplied his family liberally; also the testimony of the bank clerks that Mrs. BURCH had unlimited command of money at the bank; also the testimony of servants to show that Mrs. BURCH had full control in the house; also that, instead of being deprived of society, was surrounded by the best society—the best class of society in Chicago—and that she had been never compelled to relinquish the society of any of her friends to subserve Mr. BURCH'S business interests.

The answer also alleged that complainant had made diligent inquiries as to the probable benefit likely to accrue to him by his marriage with her; that this revealed the object of his marriage with her, and that through the aid of her uncle he had derived much pecuniary benefit; that complainant had used her well until his misunderstanding with Mr. CORNING, and, at the time of pecuniary difficulties between him and Mr. CORNING, complainant commenced to treat her ill. The complainant, therefore, proposed to offer testimony showing the relations between Mr. BURCH and Mr. CORNING, and that instead of Mr. BURCH deriving pecuniary advantages from Mr. CORNING, the advantage was all the other way. The answer of Mrs. BURCH also alleged that about the 5th of January complainant was governed by an indebtedness to Mr. CORNING, and because he could not pay an indebtedness to the Albany City Bank, commenced to find fault with her about trifling matters. The complainant proposed to show that he could not have been governed by any such considerations, and that at that very time Mrs. BURCH represented that her uncle and friends esteemed Mr. BURCH highly. It was alleged, in the answer, that the jewelry difficulty commenced in January, 1855, and that the harshness of Mr. BURCH commenced at that time, and was increased in 1857. Mr. BURCH wished to show that at that time he had been exerting himself to serve Mrs. BURCH'S brother in getting a situation for him; that Mr. TURNER was living in his house; that he had made a present to Mrs. BURCH'S sister, showing the most friendly relations between the families at that time. Complainant also proposed to show that during all the period covered by the allegations and answers, he had been serving Mrs. BURCH'S family, and that, as late as last Summer, Mr. BURCH had paid a draft for the support of Mrs. BURCH'S mother. The evidence objected to was offered to show the extent to which Mr. BURCH provided for his wife's comfort and happiness. They did not suppose that the allegations to which these depositions were made were relevant—they were, however, prepared to meet them.

Mr. VAN ARMAN stated further that the depositions were necessary to vindicate his character, by placing upon the files of the Court the record of his vindication of his character from the aspersions contained in the defendant's answer. Each of the allegations in the answer, including that of the improper intimacy of Mr. BURCH with his niece, were irrelevant, and the depositions complained of were no more irrelevant. If the testimony on the one side was suppressed, it must be suppressed on the other. The complainant was anxious to litigate these questions, and to deny the calumnies as to his parsimony. The allegations were made for the purpose of meeting the public eye, and so were the replies to them. It might be too much to ask the Court to try these issues, but if the defendant insisted the complainant would not object. As to the depositions of MARGARET O'HARA, she admitted that this Mr. BURRILL was in some sort an agent of Mr. STUART in the accomplishment of his purpose with Mrs. BURCH—occupying the position of go-between. The testimony of the servants was in relation to what was actually transpiring in the house. As to leading questions, the counsel had a right, in certain cases, to refresh the memory of the witness as to certain evidence which he had already given.

Mr. BECKWITH replied that a little of the outside history might be necessary. The complainant had published in the newspapers the charges against the defendant; was it not proper that the defendant should also publish her defence? They would show that publications had been made and paid for by Mr. BURCH, blackening the character of his wife and children. How could Mrs. BURCH reply except by her answer? If the allegations were untrue, why should the complainant object to showing it? They would show that they were true; that this lady had sold her dresses to her neighbors to get pocket money; that she had been treated in this parsimonious, niggardly and mean manner. If the Court was to determine on these questions relating to Mr. BURCH'S parsimony, his relations with Mr. CORNING, whether Mr. CORNING had not advanced him at one time $35,000, and at another $20,000, for the purpose of saving him from ruin; that Mr. BURCH had been writing to Mr. CORNING "MARY is well, please send me a little more money," and that the answer was not only true, but that half was not told. They were willing to go into the manner in which Mr. BURCH had treated Mr. CORNING and his family. They could show every word of the answer to be true. It was not fair to assert the liberality, fairness and kindness of Mr. BURCH in advance when the defendant could show that the answer was true.

Mr. VAN ARMAN tendered a stipulation that the issues should be tried.

THE COURT—Perhaps we may have a side Court to try some of these issues. (Laughter.) We shall hardly have time to try anything except what is strictly raised upon the pleadings.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—We have a call in one of these orders for some twenty or thirty thousand letters.

Mr. BECKWITH—I will try to show the relevancy.

Mr. MILLER proceeded to make an explanation of the course of Mr. BURCH with regard to the publication of the allegations and contemplated evidence in this case, vindicating the complainant from the charge of being privy to such publication, while he charged the most scandalous accusations were made against Mr. BURCH in the Eastern papers.

Mr. BECKWITH—I suppose it is necessary for me to say something. If the gentleman wants another chapter, I can give it to him. (Laughter.)

THE COURT—I think I have allowed enough latitude. These gentlemen (alluding to the reporters) will do you ample justice. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILLER objected to the admission of the deposition of CAROLINE VANNIEL, on the ground that the witness was prompted by a Mr. AUSTIN in the French language; and that the deposition was taken through the interpreter. He also objected to depositions relative to the alleged criminal intimacy of Mr. BURCH with his niece, MARY SPAULDING, on the ground that it was irrelevant to the answer. The proof did not correspond with the answer. No acts of intimacy short of adultery could be proven under the allegations in Mrs. BURCH'S answer.

Mr. BECKWITH said it was important that the decision should be made early. In order to determine the pertinency of the evidence, it would be necessary to review the position the case would likely assume. The complainant would, no doubt, prove alleged acts of intimacy, and then submit the alleged confession, to show the criminality of Mrs. BURCH. If the defendant could show that Mr. BURCH laid his plans, poisoned the minds of the servants, kept Mr. STUART in the house in spite of Mrs. BURCH'S brothers' objections, thus surrounding her with suspicious circumstances, they would show the design of the complainant to make those circumstances appear to condemn her. If they could show that all this time he was keeping up intimacy with another young lady, they would show Mr. BURCH'S motive for obtaining this confession—a confession obtained by cross questions and pretending to more knowledge than he possessed. The testimony was offered to show that Mr. BURCH was estranged from his wife, and thus got up this confession He could produce Mr. BURCH'S letter, to show that he was alienated from his wife. The moving cause of the difficulty was Mr. BURCH'S alienation from his wife and affection for another lady. If, as the defendant said, that he had the most loving and affectionate feeling for his wife up to the day of the alleged discovery, and he was shown to have taken liberties with the young lady, they would go far to show Mr. BURCH'S reason for writing a confession which he knew to be false.

Mr. BROWNING said that there was no statement in all the depositions taken giving any direct proof of the charge against Mrs. BURCH. All the evidence thus far filed was in relation to Mrs. BURCH'S deportment for three or four years. They all amounted to proof, simply for the purpose of going to the jury as circumstantial evidence. That was the only attempt of the depositions. They fell so far short of raising a presumption of the truth of the charge, as not even to justify a suspicion that Mrs. BURCH was guilty. The answer denied the truth of the charge, and traced the treatment of the defendant by the complainant. But even in the case of a simple denial, the defendant might introduce any evidence tending to destroy the presumption of guilt. The theory of the defence was that the complainant had proved disloyal to his wife, and had thus set about annoying her, and to create circumstances to cause her to be suspected of infidelity. The defence could thus show the motive that induced the complainant thus to act. His transfer of his affection to another than his wife, would be a motive for accusing his wife. Could not the defendant introduce testimony explaining the circumstances which had been placed around her? She did this to defend herself, and not to assail the plaintiff. She said that the truth was that while she was faithful as a wife, her husband was disloyal, and that another occupied the place that was hers and hers alone. Could she not show that to the jury? It was for the jury to say what was the effect of the testimony introduced by her. The deposition proving intimacy between Mr. BURCH and his neice proved an act of the grossest indecency taking place between them in his own house—and far more conclusive than any deposition relative to the guilt of his wife. This evidence of flagrant and disgusting indecency in his own house was a part of Mrs. BURCH'S repelling evidence. There was no direct evidence reproaching Mrs. BURCH. She met circumstances by other circumstances explaining them—explaining the influence that he had over the servants in the house. That was not recrimination. The defence preferred to abandon that branch of the defence rather than to risk the continuance of the case by amending the answer. The evidence that was offered in this deposition was of a different nature. Could she not prove a conspiracy against her, to show the falsity of the charges? He could not see any evidence more pertinent than this which was offered. He thought it would be proven that, up to within two or three days of the final rupture between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH, the character of Mrs. BURCH was above the suspicion of even a breath of scandal, and that the charges against her were first set afloat—the scandals that were attached to her. This evidence of his intimacy with his niece was the key to his conduct, and he believed the jury would be convinced that Mrs. BURCH was the victim of a foul conspiracy.

Mr. VAN ARMAN replied that he considered the claim of admissibility to be based on peculiar positions of the case, and testimony that may be offered by the defence.

Mr. BROWNING—I mean that it is admissible on general principles to disprove the charge against the defendant. As a link in a long chain of circumstances it is admissible.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—I will assume that he will prove all manner of conspiracy; that he proves Mr. BURCH to be a vile and miserable wretch, and then I will inquire whether this evidence is admissible, and applicable to the issue. What is the issue? The sole issue is whether the defendant is guilty of adultery. The issue is not what caused her to be guilty—nor as to what was the motive of this prosecution. The sole question is, is Mrs. BURCH guilty of the crime? The sole evidence as to Mr. BURCH'S criminality was unriliable, and simply the statement that one day the French woman saw Mr. BURCH taking an indecent liberty with the young lady in his house. If an act of indecency could be proven against him, could not actual adultery be proven, and thus evidence introduced not admissible under the answer? It was pretended that it was offered merely to show that there was a conspiracy.

Mr. BROWNING—It is simply one of a long chain of circumstances.

Mr. VAN ARMAN—It is a question whether evidence of this one act of indecency of Mr. BURCH can be introduced to show that Mr. BURCH'S affections were alienated from his wife. It would be just as competent in any case of divorce. It made no difference what was Mr. BURCH'S guilt. Was Mrs. BURCH guilty? That was the question. Although the depositions might not prove Mrs. BURCH'S guilt, they proved circumstances, and the positive proof might be yet introduced. They were bound to make out the proof of Mrs. BURCH'S guilt, and the answer to that must be proofs to the contrary, and not accusations of Mr. BURCH. Could the fact that Mr. BURCH was guilty of acts of indecency be proof of a conspiracy against his wife? If it could then adultery would be a proof, and thus the St. Louis depositions which had been suppressed could be again introduced.

Mr. MILLER adverted to the intimation of Mr. BECKWITH that the defence would show that Mr. BURCH introduced Mr. STUART into his family, and thus connived at what he suspected.

The Court and counsel for defence disavowed any such intention.

On the subject of issuing the commission to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. DOUGLAS, the Court said that, understanding that it was proposed to make the deposition on interrogations already filed, the Court felt disposed to authorize the commission to issue, subject to any objections that might be taken when the depositions should arrive. O. JR.

Incumbrances in Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have on former occasions granted the use of your columns for the correction of popular abuses, I take the liberty of asking a hearing in your truly valuable journal—for two reasons—first, because it is so pleasant to see one's own suggestions in print; and second, because I honestly think the evils which I am about to complain of need ventilation "the worst kind." I have often heard it remarked, not only by the Press, but by scores of private individuals, that "Broadway was the most splendid thoroughfare in the world." Now, if huge, unseemly piles of brick unnumbered barrels of lime, immense sand-heaps and mortar-beds, every two or three blocks, with unfathomable excavations under the sidewalks, and narrow, ricketty, breakneck stagings over the yawning abysses, and streams of semi-liquid mortar generously distributed upon the heads and clothing of the thousands who daily throng Broadway; I say if all this goes to make Broadway the most glorious thoroughfare in the world, then indeed we have it. Although the law permits but *one-third* of a street to be used or occupied with building materials during the process of erection, yet it is not an uncommon thing to see *two-thirds* of Broadway thus occupied, to the great interruption of travel and business. Remonstrance is entirely out of the question—the more you complain the further will they extend the area of "Squatter Sovereignty." In the name of spoiled hats, coats, mantillas and crinoline; in the name of imperiled limbs, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; in the name of common humanity, I call upon you as the champion and avenger of all the ills, wrongs and sufferings to which we, the denizens of this great Metropolis are heirs, to come to our rescue, and demand *as a right*, that those whose duty it is to enforce the ordinances in relation to encumbering streets and sidewalks, shall not exact a fine of five dollars per day from the down-town merchant for temporarily occupying a small portion of the sidewalk in front of his own store while loading and unloading merchandise, and at the same time wink at the wholesale occupation of *both sidewalk and street* by builders on BROADWAY.

The Pony Express.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a telegraphic dispatch in some of this morning's papers, the patrons of our express are led to believe that the company had determined to withdraw the pony. Our mail contract being extended, we shall continue the semi-weekly pony from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, only increasing schedule time after the first day of December next, and so running until the first day of May, unless Congress shall at an earlier date order up the mail service (now running semi-monthly between Julesburg, or the crossing of the South Platte to Placerville,) to semi-weekly, when present or shorter schedule will be resumed.

Very respectfully, WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 61 Hudson-street, (corner of Jay-street,) NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to aid the general movement now on foot to relieve the distress amongst the population of portions of Kansas, the American and United States Express Companies will forward, free of charge, contributions, in money or clothing, intended for the use of the sufferers, and addressed to the Committees at Leavenworth. You will be furthering a deserving charity by giving publicity to this notice in the columns of the TIMES. Yours, &c.,

HENRY WELLS, President American Express Company.
D. N. BARNEY, President United States Express Company.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Within an hour or two after the melancholy intelligence of the death of the lamented BARNES was received in this city, the telegraph correspondent of the Associated Press sent off a dispatch announcing not only that the Governor would appoint his successor, but stating who that successor would be. Although receiving these statements from a source so notoriously unreliable, some of the Western Press comment upon them as if they were facts. But neither are true. The Governor has had no idea of assuming the right to fill the vacancy; and could not, therefore, have expressed his purpose to select a particular individual. The duty will be left to the Legislature, where it belongs.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

— Gen. Kiley, State Senator from Lumpkin Co., Ga., was shot by a man, named Davis, while sitting at his own fireside in Dahlonega, a few days since. Davis approached his victim stealthily and shot him without warning. He fled immediately, and is still at large, although $1,200 is offered for his apprehension. Gen. Kiley is not expected to recover.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Same as on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated Calendar will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 1197, 801, 1555, 1561, 1563, 1179, 1565, 1567, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1954, 1956, 1713, 1608, 570, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1872, 5270, 1826, 1710, 1004, 566.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as on Tuesday, and Nos. 1011 and 681 added. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2236, 2062, 2345, 2360, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2074, 1869, 2053, 2329, 2369, 2338, 2256, 61. *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 1879, 112, 1863, 2105, 2212, 2289, 2292, 2293, 1591, 2371, 2374, 2375, 2377, 2378.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Brown vs. *Dawson.*—Yesterday this case was resumed. Its character is well known, because of the publicity which has been given to the details on which the suit is based.

The first witness examined yesterday was the plaintiff, *O. H. Brown.* He testified that Mr. Elliott did not first advise him to bring this suit; if he succeeded in this suit, Elliott was to get back the money he expended. [Mr. Smith said the agreement was in writing.] The writing was produced and identified. It was an agreement between the plaintiff and William Elliott, and set forth that the $700 advanced by Elliott for Brown's family was to be paid back if plaintiff were successful.

When the examination was resumed the witness testified that he had been told what those expenses were; it was for the support of Mrs. Brown at Fort Lee; the expenses were for the supporting of his wife; could not state the time; it was since his wife left; Elliott did not say anything about living with Mrs. Brown; the first time he saw Elliott was on the day the paper was signed, the 20th October, 1859; saw Mr. Elliott in the morning; the paper was signed the same afternoon; the matter was talked over, and verbal agreement made; that afternoon the paper was drawn up; he knew of his wife's infidelity some three weeks before this event; could not remember the exact date when the paper was signed; Benjamin E. Smith first informed him of his wife's infidelity; he told him in Boston, verbally; that was the first suspicion he had of his wife's infidelity; between the time of hearing this from Smith and the forming of the agreement with Elliott he did do something; he saw Mr. Smith a second time; he did not come on to New-York previous to this interview with Smith, for the purpose of ascertaining where his wife was; he never stated to Mr. Miller that his wife was out nights and he did not know where.

Direct resumed—He had $60 to take with him to the West; he borrowed $300 from one of his brothers in Burlington to start business; when he sold out he paid his brother $250; when he reached Boston again he had but $20 left; Smith told him that his wife had been seduced by a person by the name of Charles Marshall Davidson, but never told him who was supporting his wife during her sickness; Mr. Elliott called on him and told him his wife had been confined at Fort Lee; he did not tell him that the whole of that money he gave her was expended at Fort Lee.

Cross-examination resumed—His wife promised to live with him again before the articles of separation were destroyed; after the articles were destroyed she said she had changed her mind; she had particular reasons for this, but would not tell him what they were; he made no attempt to influence her against coming to New-York, but he asked her what she would do in New-York; she replied that she would work for a living, as she always had done.

The Court—Have you money to carry on this suit?

Witness—No, Sir.

The next witness was *Henry H. Brown*, a brother of the plaintiff. He testified to that fact, and swore that he resides in Boston; he was there in 1857, in business at No. 6 Lindell-street, and employed his brother as clerk; his brother always took his meals at the restaurant, but his brother's wife lived at the residence of witness, in Tremont-street; he supposes Mrs. Orville Brown to be about five feet three, dark eyes and hair; he never saw anything out of the way in the conduct of his brother's wife; they always lived together happily and contented.

When he had concluded his statement, *Ellen Giles*, a chambermaid in the house to which, as is alleged, the defendant took Mrs. Brown, was interrogated as to her knowledge of the matter. She said that she lived at No. 59 West Twenty-sixth-street with Mrs. Simpson, about six weeks in the Summer of 1858; she remembered a young woman by the name of Isabella Sergeant; she was there all the time witness was there, and some time before that; witness was chambermaid at that place, and waited upon Miss Isabella Sergeant at times. The witness described Isabella Sergeant, and corroborated former testimony in regard to her personal appearance.

In addition to this she stated that Mrs. Browne was in the habit of receiving visits from a gentleman, and that she had represented the gentleman who came there with her to secure boarding as her uncle. No name, she said, had been given to this gentleman; he was simply introduced as "Uncle Charley;" witness heard Miss Sergeant give that name to him, but never her speak to him; the person mentioned was a stout, red-faced person, light complexion; she knew of his taking Miss Sergeant to the theatre once, and she once saw him come from Miss Sergeant's room about 7 o'clock one morning; supposed the man mentioned was about thirty years of age; when the man came to take her to the theatre, the landlady went into the room with him, and they all went down stairs together; when they returned from the theatre, he went into her sleeping-room with her, and staid all night; it was the next morning she saw him come down stairs.

The evidence of *Mrs. Margaret Sales* was to the effect that she lived at No. 103 West Twenty-sixth-street and did washing and ironing for a living; she knew Mrs. Adeline Brown; had known her for two years or more; first time she saw her, she (Mrs. Brown) lived at Mrs. Simpson's; she did not know Mr. Davidson; saw several men at Mrs. Simpson's; she never staid at the house of the witness, and no man ever came there with her; knew that Mr. Elliott came there to look after her; saw Mrs. Brown when she was in the family way, before she went to Fort Lee; saw her again after her return from Fort Lee; she had a child with her; Mrs. Brown then went to a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Corr in Twenty-fifth-street; witness has done washing for her since that time, also for her infant; has also done Mrs. Brown's washing; she (witness) always called her Mrs. Brown, and the child, Charley Brown; the first time she ever knew Mrs. B. she was called Miss Sergeant; but Mrs. Brown afterwards told her that her name was Brown.

Mrs. Brown told witness that Mr. Elliot made love to her, and then kept her at Fort Lee; did not hear Mrs. Brown say that she was kept as a mistress, but witness supposed that to be the case; Mr. Elliot made love to Mrs. Brown first in Bleecker-street; Mrs. Brown told Mr. Elliot she did not love him; but he replied that love might change, he (Elliot) could give her a good living; Mrs. B. told me she did not think she would stop with him; she had to live in a little attic room, and he paid only five dollars a week for her board, and scarcely allowed her enough to pay for her washing; on her return from Fort Lee she came to house of witness first; after that to Twenty-fifth-street; the woman who carried her child paid her fare; she had no money whatever; Mrs. Brown after that went to keeping house with her brother in a tenement-house in Nineteenth-street; witness visited Mrs. Brown at Fort Lee; saw Elliot there in the house with her; the child at that time was about two months old; do not know who was the father of the child.

Albert Adams, who was the next witness, gave evidence which was substantially as follows: He said he resided in New-York; was clerk at the Lafarge House; was there for three years; can remember a lady coming there on the 21st October, and going away Nov. 5, 1858; her name was Miss Valpe; (he described the lady;) she was there some two or three weeks before he saw her; saw a gentleman come there that assumed to be her uncle; he was a stout gentleman, and wore side whiskers: could not identify the person; should not know him again; Miss Valpey's bill at the Lafarge was $68; he could not tell where she went when she left there, nor who she went with.

The next witness was *Robert F. Westcott*, the well-known Express agent. He acknowledged that the book produced by counsel was a receipt-book containing receipts for parcels delivered; it was the Brooklyn book, and contained the receipts for money sent from Boston to Isabella Sergeant, delivered at No. 80 York-street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Anne Lyon deposed, that she lived at Fort Lee; had lived there three years; she knows Mrs. Brown; got acquainted with her a year from last April; Mrs. Brown lived at that time with her brother, John Valpey; she had a child about four weeks after she came there; witness was present at the birth; John Valpey paid her for her services.

Cross-examined—She did not live in the house with them, but did the washing of the family two days in every week; she saw Mr. Elliott at Fort Lee.

Re-direct—Was not the midwife; Mrs. B. had a doctor; Mrs. B. was about the house again

verdict was for *acquittal*, instead of conviction, as erroneously given in our yesterday's report.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For assault and battery—William Arnold, Robert Green.
For felonious assault—James Netten, Patrick Kierbohan.
For larceny—Margeret Fox, *alias* Rose Cassidy *alias* Ann Fallon, Ann Boyd.
For grand larceny—James Allen, Bernard Gaffney, John Riley.
For burglary—James Doyle, Silas Reed.
For receiving stolen goods—John Leany.
For attempt to commit rape—August Stephany.
For robbery—Wm. Sickles, Charles Paringchiff.
For false pretences—Claus Forney *alias* Frederick Glanders.
For forgery—James E. Williams, James Buckley, Wm. B. Lilley.

The Pauper Dead.

EXCAVATIONS IN POTTER'S FIELD.

John McGraw vs. *The Mayor of New-York, &c.*—The case grew out of the extension of Fourth-avenue through Potter's Field. Some time previous to the Fall of 1856, the plaintiff had entered into a written contract with the defendant to regulate and grade Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth-street to Fifty-eighth-street. In pursuance of the execution of this contract the plaintiff commenced cutting through the burying-ground belonging to the City in which paupers were buried, and commonly known as Potter's Field. During this process of excavation a great many bodies became exposed to sight, and it became necessary to remove them to some other suitable place.

The complaint alleges that the health of the City made the immediate removal of the bodies necessary; and with this fact in view the plaintiff further contracted with the City to remove the bodies; that he accordingly removed seventeen hundred and ninety-two bodies, and reinterred them, under the direction of the Street Inspector; and that the City had refused to pay his claim.

The plaintiff seeks judgment for the sum of $5,376, with interest from the Fall of 1856.

The case is still on trial before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas.

R. F. Andrews and G. R. Thompson for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Accommodation Paper.

P. F. Anderson et al vs. *Wm. M. Dodge et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiffs against the members of the firms of Dodge & Co. and Sowers & Co., upon four promissory notes made by Sowers & Co., and indorsed by Dodge & Co., amounting in all to the sum of $2,149 91.

The defence is, that the notes were not made by the firm of Sowers & Co., or by their authority; that they were made by either William M. Dodge, individually, or by J. S. Florentine, for the accommodation of the firm of Dodge & Co., and that they were indorsed to the plaintiffs to secure a prior indebtedness. It is also alleged that the plaintiffs had since taken the notes of Dodge & Co., and that the notes in suit were thus discharged, and that the plaintiffs had also received from the firm of Dodge & Co. certain merchandise in satisfaction of the debt for which the notes were given. The case came on in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MULLEN, and is still on.

Spier & Nash for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Verdict for Freightage.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Alfred Minuse.*—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The action was brought by the Company to recover freightage upon lumber transported by them for the defendant in the Fall of 1857, from Buffalo to this City. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,032.

The cause was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Monaghen* vs. *Kelly, &c.*—Judgment for defendant, with leave for plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs. (See opinion.)

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Mitchell* vs. *Haws, Comptroller.*—Judgment for the Comptroller on demurrer, with costs. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Society of Agudalth Achim* vs. *Bandman, &c.*—The injunction denied and order to show cause discharged without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$85,000	U. S. 5s,'74 cou.	95	1,250	Mich. Central R..	47⅛
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	250	do	47¼
5,000	do	75⅜	100	do	47
20,000	Virginia St. 6s..	80	150	do	s15 47
3,000	do	snwk 80	100	do	b60 48⅜
20,000	Missouri St. 6s..	70	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½
1,000	do	69⅜	100	do	13⅞
12,000	do	69⅜	240	do	14
1,000	E. R. C. Bs., '71.	48	150	do	13⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 1st mtg.	142	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅜
4,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs...	86	100	do	b10 28⅝
1,000	M. S. 2d m. Bs...	46½	400	do	29⅛
4,000	do	46	150	do	b10 29⅜
2,000	M. S. S. F. Bs...	68	100	do	29
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs...	83	100	do	b30 29
2,000	do	83½	200	do	28
3,000	do	84	50	Panama R	s10 108⅜
10	000 L'C.& Mil. l.g.bs.	16	50	do	s10.109
2,000	Ch. & N.W. 1st m.	45	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	55
1,000	do. 2d m.	22	100	do	b15 55
1,000	do. do.	20	200	do	s15 54¾
22	Am. Ex. Bank	88	25	do	54¾
10	Continental Bank	85	500	do	54
5	Park Bank	95	200	do	54
10	pel. & Hud. C. Co.	88	50	do	s10 54
125	Pac. M. S. Co.	75	100	do	s30 54¾
50	do	74½	500	do	54½
100	N. J. Central R.	100	100	do	b30 55¼
45	do	102	300	do	s30 51½
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	75	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	57¼
225	do	74⅜	50	do	57⅞
1150	do	74½	1150	do	58
70	do	74⅝	150	do	s15 57¾
100	do	b30 74½	200	do	s30 57½
100	do	s60 73⅝	50	do	s30 57¾
80	do	74¾	50	do	s7 57⅞
100	do	s30 73½	50	do	s10 58
150	do	73¾	50	do	b10 58⅛
250	do	74	50	do	b15 58½
475	Erie Railroad	24½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	26
450	do	b10 28½	350	do	26⅛
450	do	28¾	200	do	26¾
100	do	b10 28¾	100	do	26⅜
150	do	s15 27⅜	200	do	b60 27½
200	do	s30 28	400	Chic. & R'a. I'd R.	52½
100	do	s15 28	500	do	52
250	do	28	210	do	52¼
80	Hud. Riv. R.	b10 44	300	do	s10 52
18	do	44	50	do	s30 52
50	do	43¾	65	Chic., B. & Q. R.	65
400	do	43¾	100	do	64½
50	do	s30 43¾	50	do	64½
380	Harlem Railroad	15	80	Mill. & Mis. R.	9
460	Reading Railroad	34	50	Del., L. & W. R.	75
50	New-Jersey R.	128			

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U. S. 5s,'74 cou.	95	300	Reading R.	33¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s..	79	40	Mich. Cen. R.	46¾
4,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	67	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	13¾
50	Metropolitan Bank.	95	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	27¾
5	Park Bank	97	150	Del. L. & West. R.	75
5	do	98	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s30 55
60	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	87	550	do	54
50	Cumb. Coal Pref...	8	100	do	53¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	73	50	Clev., Col. & C. R.	90
25	do	72¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅛
5	Erie Railroad	27⅛	650	do	57¼
50	Hudson Riv. R.	s30 43	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
20	do	43⅛	10	Chic. & Rock I. R.	51¾
50	do	s20 43	50	do	s30 51
50	do	43¼	325	do	51¾
200	Harlem R.	b15 15	150	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	64½
250	do	14½	25	do	64
30	Harlem R. Pref.	33½	30	New-Jersey Cen. R.	105

TUESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Money panic has been fairly passed, for the present at least, and the pressure of Foreign Exchange sensibly if not wholly relieved. A very large business is done in the latter for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, and although rates are still low, there is an assured movement and currency for all good bills. The initial step of the sixteen leading Banks of the City yesterday afternoon in the direction of relief, produced at once all the practical affect required to set the wheels of mercantile confidence once more in full motion. The Committee for the purchase of half a million Sterling on England were not able to meet until 1 o'clock to-day, all three of the gentlemen comprising the Committee being Bank Presidents and engaged in the morning with their own Discount Boards. But at that hour they organized, at the Bank of Commerce, and have determined to meet from day to day at the same hour to act upon applications for the negotiation of Merchant bills on England. The work of relief, so far as unlocking the difficulty experienced since Friday last, however, had already been done to their hands by private parties, and few applications were made to them, although they offered to purchase largely at the rates current in the forenoon. The sales and purchases of Exchange had been anticipated to an extent nearly equal to the demands of the present market. This fact, while it does not supersede the commission with which the Committee are charged, relieved the necessity of undue haste, affording time, between this and Saturday's packet, to select such bills, of good credit, as may be offered from day to day, within the terms at which the Committee may determine, from the general look of the market, to make their purchases. The amount they have already engaged is light, but this is not so important to the public, since the main object of relief is already attained. The sales of Exchange, through other parties, as we have remarked, are quite heavy, on the basis of 100 @102 for Merchants' bills, and 103@104 for Bankers'. On Paris, f.5.45@f.5.40.

The other mode of relief, recommended, but not formally acted upon at the meeting yesterday, has been liberally acted upon by all the prominent Banks, whose early Discount day in the week is Tuesday, and we hear but one report of the liberality and confidence shown to their mercantile dealers, although the offerings, in consequence of the alarm at the close of last week, and which continued yesterday forenoon, were heavy. The Commerce, Republic, State, Park, City, New-York, Metropolitan, American Exchange, Phenix, and perhaps others of which we have no report, carried out this policy, in some instances doubling in their discounts the current income of three days. We also learn that another large Bank, which declined to participate in the Exchange arrangement of yesterday, also doubled their accommodations.

On the Corn Exchange, which meets at 10½ o'clock A. M., some disappointment was felt that the Exchange relief from the Bank Committee was not immediate, but this feeling will, of course, soon pass over, although it gave rise to rumors on the Stock Exchange that the negotiation had fallen through. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week, notwithstanding the embarrassments thrown in the way of the trade, again exceed three millions in value, doubling the movement this time last season as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$748,936	$1,405,276	$3,254,892
Previously reported	55,232,354	57,828,436	84,940,056
Since Jan. 1	$55,981,290	$59,233,712	$88,194,950

The Stock Exchange was somewhat flighty early in the morning, the recovery from the lowest rates of yesterday averaging on New-York Central about 5 ₱ cent.—that is, 75½@¾ against 70¾@71, before the formal session of the Brokers. At the Board it opened at 75, fell back to 73¾, then down in the afternoon to 71¾, closing 72¼@¾ ₱ cent. It is understood the rapid recovery brought several thousand shares of fresh stock into the Street. The other Railways were irregular in the course of prices, as will be seen from the printed sales, finally bringing up in the afternoon, for Erie at 27; Hudson, 43; Illinois Central, 54; Michigan Central, 46¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 27; Reading, 32½; Panama, 109; Harlem, 14; Burlington, 64¼; Rock Island, 51½@¾; Pacific, 74; Illinois Central Bonds, 84@85 ₱ cent. In State Stocks the improvement was 2 ₱ cent. on Missouris, and 1 ₱ cent. each on Virginias and Tennessees, while the Federal five ₱ cents. continued to be offered at 95 ₱ cent. for the '74s, including current coupon due 1st January. The Secretary has authorized the receipt of Bullion certificates, issued by the Assay Office, in payment of the New Loan on the 22d inst., in place of Coin. The authority was received this morning by the Sub-Treasurer in this City. The general market for Stocks this afternoon closed much earlier than yesterday, and with rather a tame feeling, after so much intense excitement as it has had for two or three days past.

A rumor obtained that the New-York and New-England country currency was likely to be refused at the Metropolitan Bank. There was no pretext of authority for this, as thus far the daily receipts of this currency have not been excessive. The turn of Exchange at the West, and the difficulty of moving Produce from the Lake ports of this State, may, however, soon make the redemptions in the City larger than some of the New-York country Banks are prepared for, without inconvenience to their local dealers. And so far as this change is likely to impede or embarrass collections by our City merchants, it is desirable that the contingency against unnecessary concern on the subject should be provided for at once. And we are pleased to hear that a movement is already on foot to make some such provision, but a more timely one, as was fallen upon after the panic of '57, for the accommodation of this vital element in the daily business of our merchants.

The Chicago *Press*, of the 19th inst., publishes the following letter from Hon. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, of Canada, to GEORGE STEEL, Esq., of that city, giving the particulars of a recent shipment of grain direct from Chicago to Liverpool:

ST. CATHERINE, Oct. 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: On the 13th August, you inclosed me an article from one of the papers of your city, which I authorized you to carry into effect on the 10th September.

You will inform the editor of that journal that a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat was shipped by you on the 13th of September, in the propeller *Pittsburgh*, on my account, at $1 01, on board.

Arrived at Port Colborne on the 18th—5 days; Welland Railway, 1 day. 10,000 bushels of this cargo were shipped on board the propeller *Alps* on the 19th; arrived at Montreal on the 22d—3 days; shipped on board the steamship *Jura*, which sailed from Quebec on the 29th—making 16 days; from which deduct *one day* waiting for the propeller *Alps* at Port Dalhousie, and seven days between Montreal and Quebec, which will reduce the time of actual movement between Chicago and Quebec, in a distance of 1,525 miles, to *eight days*.

I received a letter from Messrs. KENNETH, DOWIE & CO., of Liverpool, of the 9th inst., advising the sale ex ship at 11s. 6d. ₱ central, sterling; accounts of sale to be sent by next mail, the items of which I will furnish you on arrival, for the benefit of the trade.

This shipment is so far satisfactory that it proves only 26 days were occupied between the two ports at most, and the actual movement was reduced to 18 days, in place of 62, as per the log of the schooner *Dean Richmond* in 1856.

Every effort will be made to form a joint stock company, to build a line of propellers, of the capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 bushels, by the ensuing year, when the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence will be realized.

In the meantime, reducing all the commissions and charges between the grower in the West and the consumer in Europe to the lowest prices, will open an immediate trade, the extent of which few at this day comprehend. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

GEORGE STEEL, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says:

"In money matters there was little or no change to-day, the best paper passing at 1@1½ ₱ cent. ₱ month, and lenders not very free at that, except for short dates. Money on call was rather more plenty where the security was ample.

We learn that at a meeting of the officers of most of our prominent Savings Fund and Trust Institutions, held on Saturday evening last, it was unanimously resolved to revert to the rule requiring two weeks notice before payments—the object being to prevent a ruinous sacrifice of the bonds, mortgages and other securities, and to protect the depositors. This rule has always been in force by some of the older institutions, and it has been attended with many advantages.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up to-day, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	
Capital Stock	$11,805,035	$11,806,010	Inc. $975
Loans	27,364,659	26,775,878	Dec. 588,781
Specie	4,011,943	4,115,932	Inc. 103,989
Due from other banks	1,625,229	1,629,272	Inc. 4,043
Due to other banks	2,427,153	2,424,087	Dec. 3,066
Deposits	16,254,245	15,837,121	Dec. 421,124
Circulation	2,892,212	2,791,752	Dec. 100,460

CANAL TOLLS—INCREASE—$1,237,981 34.

Amount received for tolls for the second week in November, 1860	$133,417 14
Do. in 1859	76,003 10
Increase in 1860	$57,414 04
Amount received for tolls in two weeks of November, 1860	$245,438 50
Do. in 1859	153,823 31
Increase in 1860	$91,615 16
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the second week in November, 1860	$2,839,241 19
Do. in 1859	1,601,529 55
Increase in 1860	$1,237,984 34

These figures justify the hope that the tolls for the year will exceed $3,000,000. There will doubtless yet be two full weeks of navigation.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week of November were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$27,560 00	$31,915 00	Inc. 47,355 00
Passengers	8,863 40	10,323 27	Inc. 1,459 87
Total	$36,423 40	$42,238 27	Inc. $5,814 87

It was announced, this afternoon, that the bills of the following Virginia Banks are thrown out to-day in Baltimore: Banks of Philippi, Fincastle and Monticello.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 203 bbls. Ashes, 13,465 bbls. Flour, 589 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,937 bushels Wheat, 45,007 bushels Corn, 3,745 bushels Barley, 25,673 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,328 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,018 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied.

COPPER—All descriptions have been restricted, and prices have been depressed.

COTTON—The inquiry has been limited, and only 1,200 bales, part in *transitu*, have been reported sold. We quote Middling Uplands here at 11c.@11⅛c.; do. Gulfs at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly sought after, including Java, at 16½c.@18c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, at 14c.@15c.; Rio, 12½c., and St. Domingo at 12½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 27,247 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 9,970 mats and 2,099 bags Java, 12,344 bags Rio, 1,586 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags St. Domingo, and 300 bags Laguayra.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Nov. 17, New-Orleans	22,000
Nov. 17, Baltimore	6,700
Nov. 20, New-York	12,312
Grand Total	41 012

FISH—Business is quite dull, and prices of large lots altogether nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker, to-day. The demand is more active and holders meet the requirements of buyers freely, at a shade easier prices. We have heard of sales of 15,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 00@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 15; superfine Western at $4 75@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50, ₱ bbl. 8 perfine State.

Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 340 bbls. charged hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and depressed, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is again lower and unsettled. Some receivers, obliged to realize, have made further important concessions to buyers. The demand, however, has not been brisk, as shippers are still much embarrassed by the difficulties experienced in the Sterling Exchange Market. The inquiry from millers is quite limited. Sales had been reported of only 54,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 30@$1 40; red Western, very common to fair, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to choice, at $1 12@$1 17; chiefly at $1 12½ $1 15; Chicago Spring at $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant and cheaper, yet not active; sales have been reported of 62,500 bush. at 65c.@66c. for mixed Western, afloat, and in store; and 67c.@68c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bush. Rye is in demand at 70c. ₱ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Barley is less sought after, and is declining; sales 8,200 bush., including Canada on private terms; and State at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@37c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs thus: "A very material change has come over the trade in Breadstuffs since my circular of this day fortnight. The result of the Presidential election has had the effect to unsettle financial matters, and shippers, finding it nearly impossible to negotiate sterling exchange, have almost entirely retired from the market. This, coupled with rather conflicting advices and a fear of the future in England, has had the effect to nearly suspend business at the Corn Exchange, and in quotations a wide range is given. The receipts have been free, but the sales for the week have been light, owing to the unsettled state of the Money market and general want of confidence among dealers. For Flour, at yesterday's Exchange, the demand was limited, and prices of shipping brands were considerably lower than on Saturday; other descriptions were also lower and difficult of sale. In Wheat the transactions of the last few days have been light—the export trade being checked and the home demand extremely moderate; at the close yesterday, although liberal concessions were offered in lots afloat, yet buyers were scarce, and nothing of moment was done. Indian Corn has fluctuated in value, but a falling off in the speculative and shipping demand has given prices a downward turn. Rye sells slowly. Barley and Oats are dull."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 16, 1860..	478,586	6,420,367	777,960
New-Orleans	Nov. 6, 1860..	200	—	37,967
Philadelphia	Nov. 8, 1860..	52,169	395,119	72,626
Baltimore	Nov. 8, 1860..	36,419	273,348	39,437
Boston	Nov. 9, 1860..	2,092	—	—
Other ports	Nov. 2, 1860..	14,650	710,222	—
Total		584,116	7,799,057	927,990
To about same period, 1859		76,290	183,907	—
To about same period, 1858		70,149	374,337	319,052
To about same period, 1857		260,173	2 020,596	440,275

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Nov. 4, 1860..	10,840	96,650	5,000
Other ports to latest dates		2,756	—	—

HAY—Sales to-day 650 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 21c.@27c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales, 70 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is dull, and prices are nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request, at unchanged prices.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 28,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 7,000 pieces, 64 by 64, at 5⅝c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 68, at 5⅜c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5¾c.; 2,000 pieces, 60 by 64, on private terms; 8,000 pieces, 60 by 60, at 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces, 56 by 56, at 4¾c., ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, lower and irregular; sales 200 bbls., including Mess at $16 50, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard rules quiet; 145 tcs. and bbls. were sold, in lots, at 12c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been lightly dealt in; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 75 tcs. were reported at $1 25@$4 62½, $100 lbs.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at old figures.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after, and prices have been unsettled.

SUGARS—Sales of only 320 hhds., mainly Cuba, were reported, at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are less active, and are cheaper. STUART'S varieties are now quoted, for cash, thus: Loaf, 9¾c.; best quality, crushed, 9¾c.; circle A., crushed, 9c.; granulated, 8¾c.; ground, 8¾c.; white A., 8½c.; yellow C., 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has continued very much depressed, and owing to the extreme difficulty of negotiating Sterling Bills of Exchange, the purchasers for foreign account have been very cautious, and to-day we are obliged to quote the market nominal at 10½c. The stock on hand here is not large, neither is the demand for home use any brisker."

TOBACCO—Owing to the financial disturbances, sales have been light, including 17 hhds. Virginia, at 6½c.@7¾c.; 63 bales Havana, at 30c.@57c.; 76 cases Seed-leaf, at 4½c.@9c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, at 18¾c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been rather more extensive, to-day. The changes in rates have not been important, shippers having every existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14d.@14½d. Corn, 13¾d.@14d., ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¼d.@1d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14½d. @15¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¼d @¾d. ₱ lb.

The Cattle Market.

The markets are rather depressed this week. With 4,000 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, and more expected to-day, the prospect for drovers was not flattering. It will be recollected the market was overstocked last week, and butchers laid in freely, besides leaving some cattle unsold. Of course their wants were not great yesterday, and a smaller number than usual were sold on Tuesday at a decline of about ½c., net weight, from last week. A few of the best, which were really fine, although not ranking as premiums, brought 9½c., but very nice fat steers could be had, with very little searching for them, at 9c. Common grades went off slowly at 7½c.@8c. There will be a sufficient number of cattle in the yards to-day to satisfy the wants of all, and quite likely lower prices will prevail. There was a disposition on the part of holders to crowd off all they could the first day, but it was up-hill work.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARTIN MURPHY, who left the Parish of Ballirakill, County Galway, Ireland. He worked one year with a Mr. Lynch, County Clare, and came to this country about 14 years ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, BRIDGET MURPHY, No. 115 Quarry-st., Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING LAST, IN Canal-st., between Greene and Broadway, a pair of gold spectacles, in an old morocco case, with broken strap. Any person returning them to R. CARTER & BROS., No. 630 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, NEAR MADISON-square, a LAVA BROOCH, Etruscan setting. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at No. 49 East 25th-st., or at No. 83 Nassau-st. Room No. 6.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 5, from No. 286 Fifth-av., a black and tan King Charles Spaniel, called Charley. Whoever will return him will receive the above reward.

FURS.

MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS'
FANCY HATS.
Splendid Sets of MINKS,
Stone and Fitch MARTIN.
French Mink Half CAPE, CUFFS and MUFF.
Only $15.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES. PELLham seedling potatoes, Pellham pippin cider and triple-refined cider vinegar. Samples may be seen at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BOOKS!
THE NEW BOOKS!!
HOPES AND FEARS, OR SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A SPINSTER.
By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
2 vols., 12mo. $1 50.
(Published this morning.)
The following are also just published:
GUESSES AT TRUTH.
By Two Brothers.
THE RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JANE FAIRFIELD.
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. By Dr. HOLLAND. Author of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters," "Bitter Sweet," &c.
Also, the following SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS for the Holidays in every variety of Binding.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. Edited by Miss S. F. COOPER.
A FOREST HYMN. By W. CULLEN BRYANT. Illustrated by J. A. Hows.
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE. By MARY FORREST.
THE LOVES OF THE POETS. By Mrs. JAMESON.
D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale. D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue, which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Original Gift Book Store,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Established 1854.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—AMONG the many beautiful Songs, Duetts and Choruses in BELL No. 2 may be found "Strike the Cymbal," "Rouse thee, Child of Heaven," "When the rosy Morning Dawneth," "There was a place in Childhood," "Christmas Bells," "Wave Willows, Murmur Waters," "Sabbath School Bells Chime On," "There is a Beautiful World," "A Home Beyond the Tide," "Old Russia," "Though I'm but a Little Maiden, or God's so Good to Me," (as sung by little Martha Davies,) and "Don't You Hear the Angels' Coming," all of which will be sung at the Sunday-school Concert, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., by their Sunday-school, assisted by six celebrated Sunday-school vocalists. Price of BELL 15 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

LADIES ARE ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED with the extraordinary amount of useful information, together with 40 engravings and other great improvements in Mme. Demorest's report of the Winter. Fashions now ready, and sold everywhere, at only 5 cents. Sent post-paid, on receipt of 6 cents. Do not fail to procure a copy.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 88 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGland family of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family, are requested to call at No. 292 Hudson-st. N. B.—To parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a first-class house near the ferries and convenient to cars, Brooklyn, would like to accommodate one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, and full or partial board. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—THREE VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, communicating, to let, with board, single or together, to a family or single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av. House has all modern improvements.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen friends, may find a desirable room with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel, private family, for $50 per month, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference desired and given.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to two gent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers, may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HONEYMOON—SIMPSON & CO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

GOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 396—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A great Republican jubilee was held yesterday at Springfield, Ill., the home of Mr. LINCOLN. It was intended primarily as a congratulatory county meeting, but it unexpectedly assumed vast proportions, and was attended with demonstrations of the greatest significance. The town of Springfield was illuminated last night in the most brilliant manner, and the most intense enthusiasm was displayed. The Wide-Awakes formed in procession, and proceeding to the house of Mr. LINCOLN, he was forced to appear before them and make a short address. The words he spoke were few, but their import, so far as they had a bearing upon the present agitation, were extremely conciliatory. A verbatim report of them will be found elsewhere. Speeches were also made at the Wigwam by Senator TRUMBULL, Don PIATT and others. Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech, a synopsis of which we also give, was listened to with the most eager curiosity, as it was conceived to be an exposition of the policy which would govern the incoming Administration. Regarded in this light, it was a most important address, and Mr. TRUMBULL seems to have been fully alive to the responsibilities of the occasion. The South will find very little to cavil at in the sentiments uttered.

Whether South Carolina, in case she should actually secede from the Union, will have the countenance of the people of Georgia, upon which she has so confidently counted, appears just at present to be exceedingly doubtful. Judging from the dispatches which now reach us, Georgia is likely to throw her weight on the side of the Union, and thus insure, by her example, the solitude of the Palmetto State. In Greene County, Ga., on Friday last, an immense mass meeting took place, in the proceedings of which the most influential men in the community participated. The sentiment of the meeting was decidedly opposed to disunion, and resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. Another large meeting was held in Hancock County on Saturday, which unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN is no cause for disunion. A majority of counties in the State have held meetings in the disunion interest, many of which, however, have taken a strongly conservative cast, while some have been in favor of retaliatory legislation; but all favored the calling of a State Convention. Union mass meetings have been held in several counties in Virginia. Meantime, owing to the interruption of business, the financial condition of the South is daily becoming more precarious. From Charleston, S. C., we learn of a general suspension of business operations. The banks make no discounts and the planters refuse to send forward their cotton. The secession cry, however, is continued. Mr. KEITT made another characteristic harangue last night, on the occasion of a serenade given to him at the Charleston Hotel, in which he was as fierce as ever in favor of disunion. From Richmond, Va., we learn of the suspension of the Farmers' Bank in that place, though with the intention of soon resuming. It is thought the other Virginia Banks will also suspend as a measure of prudence during the present pressure. Our dispatches, correspondence and newspaper extracts this morning, bearing upon the present agitation, will be found unusually interesting.

By the steamship *Glasgow*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive Queenstown papers of the 8th, and obtain from them a few items of fresh intelligence. It is said that the forces of the Ex-King of Naples, originally amounting to 50,000, have dwindled down to 20,000. The Royalist cause is now utterly hopeless, and is admitted to be so by its own partisans. It has been announced by different London journals that the Count DE PERSIGNY would appear at the Lord Mayor's dinner to take place on the 9th inst., and would make a speech in which the policy of the Emperor would be foreshadowed. Other speeches were to be made, cementing the *entente cordiale* lately reëstablished between the two countries. From China we have some later news. It is reasserted that the English and French Ambassadors would go to Peking without the army. Against this there are reports that negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

Mexican news of a later date reaches us by way of Havana and New-Orleans. MIRAMON, it is stated, had resigned, and had been succeeded by ROBLES. The cause of his resignation is not stated, but we had been led to expect it from previous intelligence. The immediate motive for the movement is to be looked for in the utter hopelessness of the enterprise in which he was engaged. The Reactionists had evacuated Puebla, and the greatest alarm and excitement existed at the capital.

We understand that Mr. J. H. WADE, Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will go out in to-day's steamer for San Francisco, for the purpose of making arrangements for building the California end of the Pacific Telegraph line. Two agents have already started across the Plains, by different routes, for the purpose of more thoroughly surveying them, and of meeting Mr. WADE in San Francisco, when the route which the wires are to take will be finally determined upon. Material for the line has been purchased, and is now being shipped from Boston, *via* Cape Horn. From present appearances there is every reason for believing that, when the Spring opens, the work on both ends of the route, as well as on the centre, will be vigorously commenced.

The latest fugitive slave rescue in Chicago is likely to turn out a bad speculation for those engaged in it. Nine of them have been indicted in the United States District Court for violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Ex-Judge WHITING yesterday appeared in behalf of the City Chamberlain, before the Committee of Aldermen appointed to ascertain where the City funds are deposited, and called attention to a law passed last Winter, which repeals the act under which the Committee claimed that it might compel the attendance of Mr. PLATT.

The *crim. con.* case of Brown *vs.* Davison, which for the last two days has monopolized the attention of Judge SHIPMAN, who now presides in the United States Circuit Court, rapidly approaches to a conclusion. Much testimony of a conflicting character was adduced yesterday; it is presumed that all that remains to be taken will be introduced to-day. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND rendered a decision in the case of Mitchell *vs.* The Comptroller, City, &c., adversely to the claims of the different Judges of the Supreme Court for the allowance or increase of salary under the act of April 16, 1852. The judgment was for defendants on demurrer to complaint. In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, an action against the City is now on trial for the recovery of the sum of $5,376, under an alleged contract with the City Inspector for the removal of dead bodies from Potter's Field. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer considerable interest centered about the trial of "BILLY MULLIGAN," for an assault on Officer OLIVER with a pistol. JOHN MORRISSEY was on the stand as a witness. The trial was not completed, and will be continued to-day, when also ENRIGHT and GORDON, convicted for ticket swindling, and several murderers, will be sentenced. In the Court of General Sessions there were several trials for assaults and larcenies. One thief was sent to Sing Sing three years and a half. There were also two trials for robbery. In one the prisoner was acquitted, in the other sentenced ten years to the State Prison.

There was considerable relief in the Money and Exchange markets yesterday, following the action of the large Banks on Monday afternoon. In Stocks prices fluctuated violently in the forenoon, and finally closed easier than the average sales of the day. New-York Central, 72½@¾. A large business was done on London for the *Persia* to-morrow, at 100@102 for Merchant, and 103@104 for Bankers' bills.

Flour was more freely purchased, but at easier prices. Wheat and Corn declined materially, yet were not active. Cotton was lightly dealt in and rates favored buyers. Provisions were depressed and unsettled. Transactions in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils and Whisky were limited. Less activity was discernible in Hay and Hops, Candles and Tallow. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Secession Movement—Feeling at the South—What Can be Done.

Whatever mere partisan politicians may say, no reflecting man can dismiss the secession movement at the South as of trifling consequence. In spite of prejudice, all are compelled to acknowledge that it is a great popular movement,—impressive on account of its unanimity and evident sincerity, and important by reason of its bearing upon the destinies, social and political, of our common country. As we have more than once said, we are not surprised at the *fact* of a disunion movement. We have anticipated it for months. We saw clearly enough that the political leaders of the South,—especially those of the Breckinridge party, were so thoroughly committed, that they could not possibly permit the election of LINCOLN to pass without an attempt to arouse the South to resistance. Such an attempt we expected;—and we were quite prepared to see it quite as vigorous and violent, and even more rapid in its practical steps, than it has proved to be.

But upon one point, we confess, we have been disappointed. The movement encounters less opposition from the conservative sentiment of the South than we anticipated. We thought that as soon as the election was over, both the Bell and the Douglas organizations would assume the position of a Union Party, and meet the secession movement at the very outset. This does not prove to have been the case. Thus far neither of these parties has ventured to take the field against the Disunionists. Indeed, in several of the Southern States their leaders have joined the ranks of their antagonists, and become as clamorous for secession as the foremost among them. In South Carolina all party lines seem to be obliterated. There is but one party in the State—but one certainly that ventures to declare itself before the people—and that is the party committed to secession. In other States the public voice is not so unanimous; but the secession feeling seems, nevertheless, to have thorough control of the public mind. In this respect, it must be confessed, the aspect of affairs is much more threatening than it was in 1832. Then, even in South Carolina, there was a Union Party strong enough in numbers to dispute the supremacy with the Nullifiers, and ready to take the field in arms and put down by force any attempt to subvert the Constitution of the country. And in every other Southern State the Union feeling was overwhelmingly predominant.

Nothing of this sort is visible now. The entire South is angry and resentful, and the general current of public sympathy in all the Southern States is towards secession. Even those who will not aid the movement—who know its madness and its folly—will not aid its opponents. They hold themselves sullenly aloof, and frown upon any indication of a purpose, on the part of the General Government, to enforce the Federal laws and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution against the discontent and hostility of a Southern State. Whatever the legal *powers* of the Federal Government may be, they must derive all their practical efficiency from the consenting sentiment of the people. The Constitution arms the Government with *force*—but it is a force which resides with the people, and which they can exercise or withhold at pleasure. We have no army to become the blind, unquestioning executioner of the decrees of the Government, even within the limits of the Constitution. Our army is the people. It consults as well as obeys. All our bayonets think. And if the people will not enforce the plainest requirements of the Constitution, it is all the same as if those requirements did not exist.

These considerations make it plain that the Union must rely for its preservation now upon the people of the Southern States. If there is no desire for union there, and if this is the fixed and irrevocable mood of the Southern mind, then we must make up our minds that we shall have no union. Our Government was formed by consent, and by consent it must be preserved. We do not believe the Union is to be destroyed—because we do not believe the Southern people desire such a result. Our substantial faith in them is unshaken. We confess we have, as yet, very few outward demonstrations to inspire or fortify that faith—and there are very many to discourage it. But we have confidence in the lapse of time—in the results of reflection, and in the natural tendency of feverish passion to wear itself out, and give place to a sober and rational judgment. Indications of this tendency are already visible in the most important of all the Southern States,—the Empire State of the South,—the State of GEORGIA. Mr. STEPHENS, who has a strong hold on the public confidence, has openly declared against the Secessionists, and in such a temper and with such power as to command a pause in the public movement. And to-day we have news of a great Union meeting in Augusta, which seems to have been sustained by a very powerful public sentiment. These are valuable indications of an ebb of public passion, though their importance, in view of the general tone of public opinion, must not be overrated.

There is one movement which, though it indicates real weakness, involves a substantial peril. There is an attempt on the part of the Disunion leaders *to override the popular will*—to coerce the people into acquiescence—to permit no real expression of their wishes, and no just exercise of their judgment. Even in South Carolina the Disunion organs protest against any nomination of rival candidates for the Convention. No representation of popular differences—either on the naked question of secession, or as to the practical methods of effecting it—is to be allowed. The Convention is to be a *packed* assembly. Its programme is marked out in advance. It is not to be a deliberative body. It is simply the executor of decrees sent in for its registration. Nor will its action be submitted to the vote of the people. It is to be the irresponsible, omnipotent tool of the Disunion conspirators. Movements of precisely the same kind will be attempted in other States—but not with the same prospects of success. Everywhere else, we see reason to believe, *the people* will be permitted fairly and in good faith to decide this great question for themselves.

Constant suggestions are made on every side that *something should be done* to avert the danger and preserve the Union. We concede fully the desirableness of restoring calmness and confidence to the public mind,—and would willingly do anything in our power to aid in producing that result. But what can be done? What can the Republican Party do, beyond reiterating the declarations they have made over and over again during the whole canvass, of their devotion to the Constitution, their determination to abide by all its requirements, to meet all its obligations, and to concede and guarantee to every State and to all sections their just and equal rights? Nobody has authority to give pledges on its behalf as to specific measures of legislation, nor would such pledges be received as of any value by those for whom alone they could be of any use. The truth is, the South is not in a mood for reflection or for justice. It is hot with anger,—drunk with passionate and reckless resentment. It will believe nothing, listen to nothing, think of nothing that is just or reasonable.

There is but one thing to be done—that is *to wait*,—wait for the subsidence of passion, and for the return of reason and cool reflection. No man has any right to say or do aught that shall exasperate still further the Southern mind, or postpone the return of a better mood. And whenever that mood shall come, we owe it to the Union, as well as to the South, to consult calmly together, and see by what means the public confidence can be restored. We do not believe the problem is too difficult for solution. On the contrary, we believe it may be solved, if there is a disposition on both sides to meet the issue fairly—to ask nothing that is wrong, while yielding nothing that is just. The Republican Party is now in a position to exercise the virtue, and reap the reward, of a generous and patriotic magnanimity. It can afford to waive many claims—founded upon fears of aggression and of injury, since those fears have been dispelled by its victory. Republican States can afford to sweep from their statute-books whatever is obnoxious to just censure in their Personal Liberty bills,—now that the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law devolves upon men from whose reckless injustice and subserviency to Slavery their own citizens have nothing to fear. They can give new guarantees against the invasion of Southern rights, now that these guarantees will not be abused to the perpetuation of Southern wrongs. They can place a larger trust in the influence of climate and of soil, and in the will of the inhabitants, for excluding Slavery from new Territories, now that those influences will no longer be overborne by a Federal Administration reckless of everything but the behests of the slave-holding power. They can yield anything and everything to the aroused apprehensions and sensibilities of the South, which does not touch the essential and fundamental principle which they represent.

But all this is a matter for the future. They can do nothing now. They are not yet in possession of power—nor is the South in a mood to pay any attention to promises and pledges for the future. All that they can do now is *to wait*. If the storm subsides, and reason returns then they can act. If madness has touched the blood of the South, and so poisoned the very springs of Southern life as to render the return of reason hopeless, we must bow to the necessity, and content ourselves with rescuing from the wreck whatever of liberty and prosperity it can be made to yield.

The Syrian Christians.

The accounts that reach us from Syria represent that the Christians of that country are still in the most deplorable state of suffering and destitution. Thanks to the efficiency of French intervention, they are no longer in dread of perishing by the sword, but the no less alarming fate of perishing by famine appears now to be staring many of them in the face. Through the charity of Christians in Europe and America, a vast amount of actual suffering has been alleviated; but a great deal of the money that was collected has been expended, and the approach of the rainy season offers the most dreary prospect for many thousands of houseless wanderers.

The last report of the Anglo-American Relief Committee at Beyrout, published on the 20th ult., shows how much has been already done to relieve the wants of the Syrian Christians, and how much still remains to be accomplished. The condition of the refugees at Tyre has been greatly improved; in the villages about the sources of the Jordan some two thousand people have been supplied with food and clothing; and in the country round Baalbek, which contains a Christian population of two thousand souls, exclusive of Zahleh, many people have been saved from death. But in this last district alone it is estimated that there are yet nine thousand Christians in a state of absolute beggary and in the most urgent need of aid. Disease, too, engendered by great privation and suffering, has already made its appearance among these unfortunate outcasts, and it is feared that, after the inclement season has set in, more will die by sickness than ever fell before the cruelty of the Druses or Mohammedans. The Relief Committee, who have been unremitting in their endeavors, appeal for further aid so that the Syrians may be supplied with the means of repairing their dwellings before the approach of the rainy season, and with food, cattle and implements of husbandry to enable them to make provision for their future existence. We feel assured that the call will be as promptly responded to in the United States as in any part of the Christian world, and that these poor victims of an unexampled persecution will not be allowed to perish if pecuniary aid can possibly save them.

Every sympathizer with the Christians of Syria will hail with satisfaction the announcement recently made in an influential Paris journal that a prolonged occupation of the country was contemplated by the French Government. It is perfectly well known that the Ottoman authorities are unable to keep the savage tribes of the Lebanon in order, or to make them respect the sanctity of law. A military occupation of the country by an energetic power like France, seems to be the only remedy for the evil, and the only means by which the safety of the Christian population can be secured. We trust, then, that this occupation will be thoroughly carried out, and that the French troops now in Syria will not be withdrawn until the abettors and instigators of the late massacres have all been punished, and their capacity for further mischief has been completely crushed.

The City Funds.

Chamberlain PLATT has refused, on technical grounds, to appear before the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen "with power to investigate and report all necessary information concected with the custody and safe-keeping of the City funds, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of the Committee, the interests of the City or the public may require." Mr. PLATT, through Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, his counsel, denies the authority of the Committee to compel his attendance, and cavalierly refers them to the Comptroller for any information they may desire, thereby practically refusing himself to appear or to answer any questions in reference to the public funds under his control. The reference to the Comptroller is palpably absurd—that officer, in the first place, having no knowledge of the subject-matter, nor any possibility of obtaining it, except through statements volunteered to him by Mr. PLATT; and, secondly, the special Committee of the Board of Aldermen most assuredly having no power to compel the attendance of the Comptroller to answer questions properly belonging to the Chamberlain's Department.

If everything be right with the City Funds, Mr. PLATT has taken the most efficacious means in this refusal to arouse public suspicion and generate a firm conviction that everything is wrong; while if there be any deficit, as suspected, in the public money, it becomes more than ever the duty of the Aldermanic Committee to beat down this attempt on the part of the Chamberlain to conceal his own official delinquency from the public eye by an arrogant assumption that he is amenable or accountable to no authority higher than his own whim or interest. The time has now come for stating that very serious and grave apprehensions are entertained in well-informed quarters as to the safety of the City's money. It is known that the Artisans' Bank, a few days previous to its failure, made several attempts to transfer the City account to another banking-house, but that such attempts were repulsed, on the ground that the Artisans' Bank was largely in arrear to the City, and that the securities which it offered to make good the deficiency were not of a satisfactory nature. The same authority then adds that the Park Bank, which was next tried, was only prevailed upon to accept the City account on the securities offered by the Artisans' Bank, together with the collateral security of notes for five hundred thousand dollars, given in his private capacity by Mr. Chamberlain PLATT, but not indorsed by his brother, who has been a partner in the Chamberlain's private business.

It would thus appear that half a million of the public money now rests, in part at least, on no other security than the ordinary business notes of an individual; and this at a time when securities of all kinds are depreciating, and bankruptcy every day overtaking commercial houses of the most solid and honorable repute. Highly as we may esteem the City Chamberlain, he taxes public confidence too far if he expects it to rest satisfied with his personal security. The Special Committee of the Clearing-house reported large deficiencies in the accounts of the Artisans' Bank, and did not hesitate, from the information laid before it, to attribute these to expenditures incurred for "political and corrupt purposes." One sum of fifty thousand dollars, in particular, was missing from the books just about the time of Mr. PLATT'S appointment as Chamberlain; and as to the manner in which this sum had been expended, the authorities of the Bank peremptorily and angrily refused to give the slightest information. These circumstances are all calculated to aggravate public suspicion; and on this occasion, if never before, Alderman BOOLE will be supported by the opinion of the best classes of our citizens in the measures he is now taking to compel the Chamberlain to answer all questions in which the public have so important and serious an interest. No trivial, technical objections to the manner of summons, should be allowed to weigh in the City Chamberlain's mind against the great need he stands under of allaying public alarm.

CONSULS COMING HOME TO ROOST.—There are other things, it seems, beside chickens and curses which come home to roost. The State Department at Washington, under the benign Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and his immediate predecessor, has flooded the four quarters of the world with diplomatic agents of the United States, who were sent this one to Timbuctoo and that to Spitzbergen, not because the United States had any earthly business to transact with Timbuctoo or Spitzbergen, but simply because the agents aforesaid were hungry jackals of the Democratic horde whose howls made life unendurable to the Government, and for whom some prey must be provided at all risks. These exiles, for their country's harm, have fulfilled their mission. They have vexed the souls of decent Americans more than all other incidents of travel, and they have contributed almost as much as the imbecility of the Cabinet policy itself to the degradation of our influence abroad. It is a satisfaction to know that they are returning to plague their principals. One of them, a person of no particular origin or nationality, who had been sent to protect our extensive interests in Moldo-Wallachia, has just been ejected by the police from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for pertinaciously haunting that eyry of diplomacy with clamors for compensation for "services rendered."

What "services" a man with an unpronounceable name can have rendered the people of the United States, in a remote city on the Danube, which has probably never seen the American flag, except perhaps in the form of a printed pocket-handkerchief, it is not easy to imagine; but it is, unfortunately, only too easy to conceive what kind of claims those must be on the attention of an American Administration which could secure to a person capable of such indecent misconduct as this individual seems to have indulged in before he was summarily suppressed, the privilege of wearing the American Consular uniform, and parading the American name before far-away European populations, whose intelligent good will may really one day become of importance to our ever-growing commerce.

Nero in the Common Council.

Whether the Roman Emperor NERO was or was not an incendiary as well as a fiddler may be held, perhaps, to be an open question by that large class of philanthropists who take a deep interest in the reputation of every historical scoundrel. Practically all the world agrees in believing that this accomplished Cæsar first set fire to his capital and then serenaded himself during the conflagration; and we are accordingly at liberty to charge that his soul has passed, by metempsychosis, into the New-York Common Council. These enlightened patriots have just enlivened the panic of the City and the perturbation of the whole country by a graceful little excursion into the serene realms of Art. Whether urged by their brilliant social successes in the matter of yellow kid gloves and Japanese balls, or simply inspired by that soul of beauty which we are bound to suppose may dwell in things hideous, does not appear, the Fathers of the City at their session of Monday evening voted themselves to be a company of critics and connoisseurs, and in that capacity forthwith proceeded to appropriate some thousands of dollars of the civic funds to the Muses. The development was unexpected, but its direction, we are happy to say, was eminently characteristic. Sculpture and Painting having both engaged their attention, these new Medici of the West selected a statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a portrait of the living HARRY HOWARD, as the objects of their refined expenditure. The statue already exists, the portrait is to be.

If any of our readers ever give themselves the pleasure of an hour's meditation in that sylvan solitude the City Hall Park, they must be perfectly familiar with a noble effigy which stands directly in front of the august temple of all our civic virtues. This work of art in hue resembles the Pyramids of Egypt, and in the mystical vagueness of its expression is not unlike the Lybian Sphinx.

It is indeed a triumph of art at least in this respect, that if it were reversed on its pedestal it would be just as eloquent when standing on its head as it now is when posted on what are presumed to be its feet. It is a work of utility, too, as well as of grace, for it has been of great service in its time to the boys and blackguards who gather around the Municipal palace on the occasions of grand reviews and civic receptions, and who are eminently fond of taking up a position on its ample and sturdy shoulders. This remarkable monument of human ingenuity it is which the Neros of New-York have determined to purchase at a cost of $2,000 as a memorial of the Father of his country, it being the definite opinion of these cultivated gentlemen that the statue looks quite as much like Gen. WASHINGTON as it does like anybody else. What they propose to do with it when they have bought it remains to be known, as also what disposition is to be made of the companion picture of Mr. HARRY HOWARD, which is about to be painted also by their order and at our expense.

If we might venture to make a suggestion, it would be that the painting might be dispensed with altogether, and that the statue should be bought as a portrait of Mr. HARRY HOWARD. We have no doubt it sufficiently resembles that illustrious citizen; and we have as little doubt that the Adams Express Company, with their usual public spirit, would freely loan the City the use of one of their colossal "strong-teams" to remove the majestic monument to the abode of the ex-Chief of Engineers, there to gladden the hearts of all his friends *in sæcula sæculorum*.

In this way the æsthetic gayety of our beloved BOOLES and VAN TINES might really be made to subserve that good to which it is our duty to believe that all strange things may eventually be overruled.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREBRANDS.—It is evident that *somebody* is engaged largely in the business of inventing reports calculated to increase the feelings of sectional hostility that already damage the business, disturb the peace, and threaten the safety of our country. The story that the steamer *Augusta* was not allowed to land her passengers at Savannah, is an instance in point. It was circulated through the City, and published in the evening papers yesterday,—and yet it is pronounced by the owners of the steamer to have been a fabrication from beginning to end. A large proportion of the telegraphic dispatches from the South are of the same character, and sent for the same malicious purpose.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara*, hence, left Loando Sept. 15, for Japan direct, all well; having coaled from *Sebastian Cabot*. The ship U. S. flag-ship *Constellation* was at Loando about Sept. 15; all well. The U. S. steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* and sloop-of-war *Vincennes* were off the coast, cruising; all well.

It is gratifying to know that, during the year 1860, thus far at least, seven American men-of-war have captured one slaver more than fifteen British national ships have. When the *Saratoga* joins the fleet, it will be thus constituted:

Vessels.	Off. and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flagship, corvette Constellation	350	1,200	22
Corvette Portsmouth	300	1,022	22
Corvette Saratoga	300	882	20
Steam-frigate San Jacinto	300	1,446	18
Steam gun-boat Mohican (new)	100	994	10
Steam gun-boat Mystic	90	500	10
Steam gun-boat Sumpter	85	400	6
Totals	1,585	6,444	158

The temporary want of Midshipmen has again compelled the appointment in the Navy of Master's Mates, who do not seem to be at all popular in the service. Their efforts to present an officer's exterior on $25 a month, if not always successful, are invariably energetic. The regular Commissioner *genus* dislikes to see the button adorn any one not entitled to move in "the line of promotion." The *Vandalia* has four Master's Mates.

The following is a correct statement of the armament put on board the corvette *Cumberland* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: 22 nine-inch Dahlgren shell guns, weighing about 90 cwt. She has already one ten-inch pivot gun mounted forward. She will have about 180 rounds for each gun, or 22,000 rounds of shell or grape in all.

Lieut. STARK, of the Marine corps, whose treatment of the United States marines at Pensacola has alike excited the indignation of the public and the Press, has been visited by the most severe punishment, next to expulsion from the service, which the Department could inflict upon him. While the newspapers are ringing the heartrending story of his cruelty he is withdrawn from Florida, and ordered on duty to his native city of Norfolk, where his friends and relatives chiefly reside. It is only just to say that Capt. WARRINGTON, of Pensacola, is incapable of countenancing any such acts as have been proved against Lieut. STARK, and that no brutality has been practiced at that post since he joined it.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—We are requested to State that the report that the Metropolitan Bank has ceased to receive uncurrent money on deposit is without foundation. No change has been made in the mode of its reception.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow—The Approaching Annihilation of Bourbonism in Italy—Renewal of the Entente between England and France—Later from China—Unsatisfactory Progress of the Negotiations.

The screw steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool at noon of the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Glasgow* brings Queenstown papers of the 8th inst., which contain a few items of fresh European intelligence. The general news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*.

The *Etna* was off Liverpool when the *Glasgow* quitted the Mersey.

A telegram from Gaeta, dated Nov. 3, says that the French Squadron had left the mouth of the Garigliano and returned to Gaeta since the 1st inst.

The *Pays* states that after taking part in the operations against Gaeta the Piedmontese Squadron had afterwards withdrawn to a certain distance from the fortress, where it remained at anchor.

The Ministerial journal, *La Pays*, the advocate of the King of Naples, looks upon the game as up, and says the remnant of the Royal army cannot be depended upon.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says the French army at Rome is very Italian in its sympathy.

It is stated that during a recent tour of military inspection Gen. GORON was very coldly received at the principal places, the inhabitants making a point of keeping in their houses.

The *Morning Herald's* correspondent asserts that Count DE PERSIGNY will attend at the Lord Mayor's Dinner in London, and that the speech he will deliver has been inspired by the Emperor.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says it is given out there that Lord JOHN RUSSELL wrote a special letter to Count PERSIGNY, requesting him to come to the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and that speeches are likely to be made at the banquet favorable to an alliance with France.

The local journals of St. Etienne announce that the ribbon manufacturers there are very busy. Considerable orders have been received from America and England.

The London *Times*, in a leader, ridicules the idea of the excursion of English volunteers to Paris, deeming it bad in taste, and absurd in purpose.

The recent financial distrust at St. Petersburgh seems to have partially subsided, and the existing demand for produce, combined with the result of the harvest in that country, is likely to have a powerful effect in restoring confidence.

The London *Globe* of the evening of the 7th believes that the Government has not received any official confirmation of the report brought by a private telegram, to the effect that after the dispatch of the last China mails the Chinese officials had refused to treat with the allied representatives, and that a renewal of hostilities was imminent. It should be received with reserve.

The *Times* says a telegram has been received from Hong Kong to the 17th of September, five days later. Tea was at former quotations, and in silk there has been a decline. The rate of exchange was lower—4s. 9d., which is about 1 per cent. less favorable to this country.

Cho had been taked by the rebels, and Maypo Ningo was threatened.

From Shanghai the latest accounts reach to the 10th September, six days later, and there was a report that the negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tientsin.

The British funds closed steady on the evening of the 7th inst. Business exhibits no revival. Preparations for the next day's settlement chiefly engaged attention. British Railway Stocks slightly better. The principal feature in the Stock Exchange is the continued fall in Canadian Securities. The shares of Great Western Railway Company of Canada are marked as low as 10¾, and stock of Grand Trunk, 20.

THE VERY LATEST
BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

About 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses, and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States at Terracino. At Casterna their progress was arrested by the Papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

The *Daily News* says a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, the latter being regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses by the fall of Capua, and the battle of the 3d, at less than 15,000 men. Thus in less than a week, FRANCIS II. has lost 30,000 men.

The *Post* says after the fall of Gaeta, GARIBALDI'S resolution is to retire for a time to private life.

The *Times* regards the interference of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron, on the Neapolitan coast, as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign, and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of vagaries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of Ministers and allies.

Letters from Naples in the *Times* and *Daily News* state that GAVAZZI had been threatened in his own house, by a crowd which assembled outside, and cried, "Death to GAVAZZI!" A detachment of the National Guard remained there during the day. GARIBALDI had confirmed certain privileges which he had conferred on GAVAZZI, and the Padre was to preach on the following day.

A telegram, dated Naples, Nov. 6, has been received, giving the officially-announced result of the voting in Sicily upon the question of annexation. It is as follows: Ayes, 432,054; Nays, 667.

The *Post* states that M. D. PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador, will arrive in London to-day, to be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-morrow, the invitation to which was transmitted to him by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Yesterday morning, on the Eastern Counties Railway, near the Brandon station, a carriage took fire, owing, as is believed, to the spontaneous combustion of certain articles of luggage on the roof. The fire was speedily extinguished, and no damage was done to the passengers.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent transmits the following telegram: It is not true that the Anglo-French expedition to China will advance to Peking. The Envoys of the two Powers, with their suites, and probably guards of honor, will go to the Capital, where the conditions of the new peace will be signed. In virtue of a clause in the former treaty, an English and a French Minister will be accredited to Peking, where they will reside.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The *Times*, in its City Article, dated the evening of the 7th inst., says: "The English funds have been without the least movement to-day, but the tone of the market is rather firm. No gold was taken from the Bank. The principal fluctuations in the Railway market, to-day, have been in Canadas, which have been pressed for sale, the market being over supplied, have experienced a further decline."

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Although the expectation of an early advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount is now general, the English funds remain firm. In the share market the principal feature was a further severe fall in the stock of the two principal American Railway Companies. In the discount market the supply of money continues ample, but rather higher rates were demanded to-day, in anticipation of a movement at the Bank to-morrow. Good short bills were taken at 3¾ and 4 per cent. The applications at the Bank were heavy, and betokened a general impression that the rate will be raised to morrow. During the last few days the Banks have raised the terms for advances upon long bills from 4 to 4½ and 5 per cent."

The *Times'* City Article says the demand for discount at the Bank was extremely heavy yesterday. The expectation of an upward movement in the rate to-day has in some degree diminished. There is no real commercial pressure, and the majority of the applications yesterday must be regarded simply as a precaution. It is not improbable, therefore, that an immediate advance may still be deemed unnecessary, especially as no further large withdrawals of gold are likely, just at present, to be made from the Bank on French account. Moderate remittances will continue to go to Spain, but these and anything casually required for Paris will, it is thought, be nearly all supplied by arrivals from Australia and Panama. At the same time it is still a peculiar feature of the period that our existing rate of discount is considerably higher than the rate on the Continent. The stock of Bullion is fully equal to the average of 157, when the rate was only 3 per cent. There is no rigid precedent for an increase, and the matter merely stands at a point so nicely balanced that no fault can be found whichever course may be adopted.

Advices by the Bombay Mail are to Sept. 12. More animated demand is reported for Cotton Manufactures. Markets, generally, more cheerful, but all imports ruled at very low prices, and a considerable advance must take place before profits can be realized. Cotton Twist in better demand and advanced rates. Iron and Cotton firm. News from home of an advance at Liverpool, had caused a rise in Cotton. The rise in Linseed was maintained. Freights slightly higher.

The *Daily News* says the bills of SPENCER P. PERNELL, merchant of Liverpool, have been returned.

Jute sold, yesterday, at an advance of 15s.@20s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 8—Noon.

Consols 93¼@93¾.

The Bank rate has been advanced to 4½ ₱ cent.

Sugar buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 25@21¼ dis-

cent New-York Central shares at 76@80; Erie shares at 34@35.

COTTON MARKET.

Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at Friday's quotations.

The Burch Divorce Case.

SECOND DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Court came into session at 9 o'clock. After calling the Jury the case was opened for the complainant by Mr. MILLER, and for the defence by Mr. BECKWITH. The speeches occupied the morning session.

In the afternoon the evidence was commenced by the reading of the deposition of Margaret O'Hara, a domestic in the service of Mr. Burch. She states that she knows Stuart; saw him frequently at the house of Burch; he came frequently during the Fall of 1857; Burch was away; Stuart came evenings and forenoons, and came home with her from down-town; Mrs. Burch always saw him when he called; on one occasion, when she saw Stuart coming, she went down stairs to meet him; they went into the back parlor, and the door was shut; Mrs. Pitney called and wanted to see Mrs. Burch; told her she was engaged; she said she had called for a book; I left her and went to the door of the back parlor, and knocked twice before it was opened; it was opened by Mrs. Burch; she did not look pleased; was somewhat agitated; she told me to give the book to Mrs. Pitney, which I did; Mrs. Burch and Stuart remained in the back parlor some time after this; Mrs. Burch was not dressed to receive company; another afternoon, when I went to call them to supper I noticed that Mrs. Burch's collar and hair were disarranged; remember another morning Mrs. Burch went down town with Miss Spaulding; both came home with Stuart; all went into the library for a short time; Mrs. Burch went into the dining-room to look at the garden; I opened the door and went into the next room; they left to go to the grapery; I went into the dining-room, and saw them walking in the grapery; saw them again at the side door; Stuart was in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch; she had her bonnet on, and was without a shawl; she was keeping off Stuart at the time I saw them; Miss Spaulding was not with them; after they came back, Mrs. Burch and Stuart were alone in the library, with doors closed; don't know how long; remember Stuart was at the house another morning; Mr. Burch as not at home; Mrs. Burch was expecting two female friends from the East that evening; Stuart was with her in the library; bell rang; I went to the door, but stopped at the library door, and asked if Mrs. Burch would see anybody; think she hesitated, and Stuart said no, that she was engaged; it was Mr. Farnam at the door; he asked particularly for Mrs. Burch; told him she was engaged; when I came back, Mrs. Burch and Stuart were standing at the door; she said, "Margaret, I would see Mr. Farnam;" I told her he told me to say ou were engaged; Stuart said, "Oh, Margaret, that's ll right; you did just what I told you;" she was playing checkers with Stuart when I left; I know of Stuart's coming one evening last Fall; I think Mrs. Burch let him in; they went into the parlor; Stuart went in last; I closed the door; remember another morning; Stuart stayed an hour and a half or two hours; he was alone with Mrs. Burch; nothing happened that I know of on that occasion; remember Mr. Stuart calling very often; don't know how many times; remember his carrying books under his arm; think this was when Mr. Burch was in New-York; Stuart's calls were made in the morning, when Mr. Burch was at the bank, or evening; he spent his time during these calls with Mrs. Burch; they were generally alone; can't remember of Mrs. Burch declining to see other company and receiving Stuart; do not remember to have seen Stuart walking up and down the avenue before the house, and coming in when Burch left; recollect, after long visits, Mrs. B. coming up stairs, her face very red and flushed, so much so, that I noticed it; recollect his being there one afternoon in the parlor, with the door open a little; I listened, and heard Mrs. B. say, "Oh don't! I am tired," or something to that effect; again saw them standing talking close together, so close that it excited my notice; she stood with her back against the sofa, he stood opposite her; again on the 16th January last, Mrs. Burch came into the nursery and said, "Oh, Margaret, I must go away;" she said she had been a naughty woman, and Mr. Burch could live with her no longer; she felt badly and said she had better go away, so to have that man punished; wished they would kill him; recollect her telling me that he was a very bad man; that there were not many ladies he could not overcome; never heard her speak but affectionately of Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife while I was in the family was good.

An argument here arose on the point of allowing the defence to cross-examine the witness. The Court took the matter under advisement until to-morrow.

The deposition of Betsey Pitney was then read. It merely referred to the time she called on Mrs. Burch for a book; thought nothing of being told that Mrs. Burch was engaged.

The deposition of Carlisle Boyd was then read. He was in the habit of visiting at the house of Mrs. Burch from 1856 to 1860. In the Fall of 1859 he visited the house very frequently, as much as three times a week; the visits were principally to Mrs. Burch; perhaps he was alone with her half a dozen times during this period; they were not alone together more than five or ten minutes at a time; probably on three or four occasions a quarter of an hour, and once three-quarters of an hour; these visits were generally made in the absence of Mr. Burch—at the invitation of Mrs. Burch—sometimes written, sometimes verbal; during the Fall of 1859 he frequently met Mrs. Burch in the street; on four occasions at parties, and once at Mrs. Stuart's; when I met Mrs. Burch at other places than her own house, was alone with her but once; this was at the house of A. H. Burley at a party; we sat on the stairs perhaps a quarter of an hour; this was in October, 1859.

At this point the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Later from Havana and Mexico.

RESIGNATION OF MIRAMON—EXCITEMENT AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 16th inst.

The stock of Sugar was being rapidly reduced. Sales of No. 12 at 9@9¼ reals.

Exchange on London 13@13⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

Exchange on New-York 2@3⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

The steamer *Isabel la Catolica* arrived at Havana on the 13th inst., with Vera Cruz dates of the 5th inst

MIRAMON had resigned, and had been succeeded by ROBLES.

The Reactionists had evacuated Puebla.

Great alarm and excitement prevailed at the Capital.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana, 17th.

The Sugar market was steady, with light sales.

The crop accounts were favorable.

Exchanges were a fraction lower.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Denver City coach of the 18th passed here at noon to-day.

DENVER, Tuesday, Nov. 18—8 A. M.

Last week the St. Louis Quartz Mill took from four cords of quartz $967. Parties are still leaving this city for the San Juan mines, but the stampede is slight.

Yesterday about 1 P. M. the middle foundation wall of J. B. DOYLE & Co.'s large warehouse settled suddenly, causing a general sinking of three floors above and the roof.

A controversy of a personal nature is going on through the Denver Press, between Judge JACOB DOWNING and JAMES T. COLEMAN, of the *Daily Mountaineer*. A hostile meeting is expected.

The message of Gov. STEEL to the Provisional Legislature is published. It recommends, among other things, that the people unite in memorializing Congress for a Territorial Government.

The Late Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Nine of the persons engaged in the rescue of the slave-girl ELIZA, last week, including the Justice who issued the warrant for the arrest of the girl for a breach of the peace by the United States Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant, were yesterday indicted in the United States District Court fo violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

The Steamer Emigrant Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Emigrant* was burned at Dozier's Landing on the Missouri River yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Value of the boat $10,000; uninsured. Value of the cargo not ascertained.

Boston Matters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The two wings of the Democracy in Convention, last night, nominated JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN for Mayor.

A. H. ALLEN's furniture warehouse, in Dock square, as damaged by fire and water last night to the amount of $10,000. Insured in Springfield and Hartford.

Arrest of Gift-Jewelry Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Dr. KENDIG, his brother, and P. A. FITZGERALD, were arrested, to-day, for gift-jewelry swindling They traded under the name of JAS. C. JACKSON & Co., and had circulars referring to the Governor, Mayor and other distinguished gentlemen, for character. Their business was quite extensive.

Disturbance at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Faculty of Harvard College to-day suspended nine students of the Sophomore Class, for terms of one to two years, for an attack on two Freshmen, followed by some riotous demonstrations.

Business at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Business on the Exchange is extremely dull this morning, and considerably affected by well-founded rumors of suspensions of two or three flour and grain houses here.

Condition of the Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for the last month shows an increase of circulation of $2,000,000 over the previous month; and the yearly statement shows an increase of $4,000,000 over the previous year.

Award of the Pennsylvania State Loan.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day opened the bids for the sale of $100,000 State Loan, and allotted the whole sum to CHARLES MCALLESTER, the lowest bidder, at 92 97-100 per cent.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The brig *Angola*, from Providence, R. I., coming up the river, was capsized and blown ashore, and is now on her beam ends. She will probably be gotten off.

Robbery in Dover, N. H.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20,

The store of S. M. HALL, in Dover, N. H., was robbed last night of between three and four thousand dollars, watches, jewelry, &c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discount	64,150,000
Specie	4,518,400
Due from other Banks	8,341,000
Due to other Banks	9,122,000
Deposits	19,384,400
Circulation	7,705,700

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR very dull at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT dull and declined 5c. CORN dull and declined 1c. WHISKY declined, at 15c.@15½c., closing dull. HOGS dull and heavy; sales 2,000 head at $6@$6 25, closing unsettled with no buyers above $6; receipts of the week, 49,000; receipts of the season, 83,000, against 62,000 the same time last year. MESS PORK at $15 75. LARD was offered at 10¼c., with no buyers. GREEN MEATS dull; Shoulders, 5c.; Hams, 7¾c. Money market quiet and unchanged. Sight Exchange firmer, but unchanged.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales 40,000 bushels at 77c. for North Western Club; 70c @76½c. for No. 1; 74c.@74½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm and 1c. higher; sales 14,000 bushels at 32c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,700 bbls. Flour, 4,900 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—31,000 bushels Wheat, FREIGHTS 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, Bank rates, advanced to 7 ₱ cent. premium, and very firm.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with retail demand only. WHEAT—No sales. OATS—Sales 7,000 bushels State, at 35½c. CORN dull, but salable, in lots, at 65c. for Western mixed. RYE—Sales 1 000 bushels Canal, at 68c. BARLEY very dull and depressed; sales at a low figure; 63c. for Winter, and 66c. for fair Canada West, afloat and to arrive; this afternoon 9,000 bushels very choice Toronto, afloat, at 78c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 19½c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; WHEAT no sales. CORN steady; sales 20,000 bushels at 47c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY no sales; nominal at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 16c. on Corn. 18c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—46,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR declined 25c. Sales: Howard-street and Ohio superfine, $4 75; closing heavy. WHEAT very dull, and 10c. lower; sales of Red at $1 05@$1 15, and White, $1 20@$1 45. CORN dull; White and Yellow, 60c.@65c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $19, a decline of 50c. COFFEE declined ¾c.; sales of Rio at 14¾c. WHISKY dull, at 20¾c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR dull. Grain of all descriptions quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled, with declining tendency. Wheat 14c, Corn 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—43,500 bush. Wheat; 1,700 bush. Corn; 4,100 bush. Barley; 5,500 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,350 bbls. Flour; 74,500 bush. Wheat; 58,000 bush. Corn; 14,900 bush. Barley; 6,400 bush. Rye: 500 bush. Peas.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, but accurate quotations cannot be given.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 17; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Amusements.

MR. TASISTRO'S RECITALS OF SHAKESPEARE FROM MEMORY.—At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this evening, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO will recite the play of "Othello" entirely from memory, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The recitation, also from memory, of the entire play of "Hamlet," by this gentleman, last week, was a wonderful example of memonic power, and gave evidence also of considerable histrionic ability. Many actors and actresses of note have added to their laurels by their recitations of SHAKESPEARE, with the text before them; but Mr. TASISTRO relies entirely upon memory, discarding the aid of a book altogether, and never varies from the text.

WALLACK'S.—Mr. BLAKE takes his benefit at this theatre to-night. The simple announcement is sufficient to crowd the building at the opening of the doors, leaving no room for the unhappy belated ones, who will persist in not coming in time. The performances will be "The Rivals," to be followed by the farce "As Cool as a Cucumber." The entire force of the Company will charge the public on the occasion, with the best reserves, of whom Mr. WALCOTT, a deserved favorite, is chief. Mr. BLAKE's popularity is so thoroughly established that we leave his benefit to take care of itself, and him, which assuredly and honorably it will do.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This is the great day for families at this favorite establishment; and as the great domestic drama, "Rose Elmer," is performed afternoon and evening, and the wonderful Aztec Children and other novelties are visible at all hours, the place will be crowded to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Headaches, chronic or acute, infallibly cured by HOLLOWAY's Pills. Disordered digestion is the cause of the malady, and the cleansing action of these Pills on the stomach and liver is the grand secret of their unfailing success.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Winter Clothing.—We have a large assortment of men's overcoats, business suits &c., that we wish to sell before the close of the season. Also, boys' overcoats, school and business suits, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood. Our prices are marked on each article, and purchasers will find them as low as at any house in the City, for the same quality and style.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorised depôt.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' Liniment in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete. AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCILVAINE—MITCHELL.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. George Porter, HEWEY B. MCILVAINE, of Great Neck, to MARGARET I., daughter of the late John Mitchell Esq., of Manhassett.

LOOP—VIVIAN.—At Sackett's Harbor, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Wm. Paret, Rev. DE WITT CLINTON LOOP, of Addison, N. Y., and Miss MARY VIVIAN, of Sackett's Harbor.

DIED.

BEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM T. BEACH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 214 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

PERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Miss REBECCA PERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Suffolk-st., corner of Grand, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 19, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES NELSON HALSTED, youngest son of Edwin O. and Jane E. Halsted, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2 Walker-st., to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. He will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, at 6 o'clock P. M., CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Milton St. John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROOME.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, ROBERT LEE, youngest son of Wm. J. and Mary Ann Roome, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 186 Mott-st.

COVERT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, THEODORE ALSTYNE, son of Leonard V. H. and Elizabeth Covert, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 167 Lexington av., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, after a painful illness, at her residence in 33d st, between 3d and 4th avs., CHRISTIANA, wife of John Turner.

Further notice of the time of interment will be given in to-morrow's paper.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Nov. 19, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM A. LIVINGSTON, late of the American Express Company.

His remains will be removed, for interment in the family vault at Linlithgow, and the funeral will take place at his late residence, Livingston Manor, Columbia County, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, CAROLINE ALETHEA, daughter of Nevin W. and Caroline A. Butler, aged 6 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THORBURN.—In Newark, on Monday morning, Nov. 19 GEORGE C. THORBURN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 9½ o'clock on Thursday morning, without further invitation.

OGDEN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Nov. 18, at the residence of her uncle, Benjamin Moore, CATHERINE ELIZA, daughter of John D. Ogden, aged 17 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., to-day, at 3 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 19, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John B. and Elizabeth C. Cooper, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place at Tarrytown, to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, James Moore. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

PETIT.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on Monday, Nov 19, AMEDEE P. PETIT in the 22d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John J. Petit and Edward Petit, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Clinton-st., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

BATES.—In Baltimore, on Friday, Nov. 16, Mrs. JOHN A. BATES, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. D. Berry, of Brooklyn.

☞ Oshkosk, Wis., papers please copy.

RAY.—At Rome, Italy, on Saturdy, Oct. 27, CORNELIA RAY, daughter of John A. King, Jr., of Great Neck, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 553, Nov. 20, 1860.
15, 46, 17, 5, 59, 8, 1, 3, 73, 40, 13, 24, 65, 39.
Class No. 554, Nov. 20, 1860.
50, 43, 75, 65, 64, 38, 51, 69, 25, 3, 9, 21.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 20, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber has just received two invoices of FINE GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.
ALSO, FINE GENEVA WATCHES FOR LADIES,
Which he is selling at much less than the usual prices.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 329, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 206 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL COMMON sense Lectures for the People, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, giving a new and rational view of the unnecessary causes, and the mechanical prevention and cure of affections of the heart, lungs, spine, digestive organs, etc., by Dr. E. P. BANNING, founder of the established Mechanical Cure of weakness and deformity, author of "Common Sense," and professor of diseases of women and children. First lecture to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Admission free.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 23.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

Another steam-boiler explosion is reported. At Omaha, Nebraska, yesterday, the boiler in Davis' steam sawmill exploded, demolishing the building, killing the engineer, named Benjamin Kirkpatrick, and injuring two others. Mr. Kirkpatrick leaves no family. Mr. Thomas Davis, the owner of the mill, and a workman named Leffner, were seriously scalded.

EXPLOSION IN MOBILE BAY.—MOBILE, Nov. 3.—The towboat *Baltic* exploded this morning. Several persons were killed and wounded.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.

Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.

The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.

One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.

Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.

Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jonny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEO. H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be given in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—*Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society.* Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 50 cents.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE CASH DRUG-HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE ONLY WHOLESALE DRUG-HOUSE DOING AN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A young American woman wishes a situation in a small and plain family as assistant housekeeper; satisfactory reference given; no objection to a short distance from the City. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A PRIvate family a situation as competent chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing or help with the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a neat and competent young woman in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to take care of children and sewing; can fill either place; has lived six years in her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young German girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children. Apply at No. 113 Avenue A., to Mr. MEYER.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is an experienced, good waitress; would take waiting alone, or would take care of children and do sewing; thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 2 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 333 3d-av., between 26th and 28th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid or plain cooking in a private family, City or country; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 West 26th st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork only; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., in the store, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 33d-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook and assist in the washing; understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 Hammond-st; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c. Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and plain sewing. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable and trustworthy young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objections to go as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and very kind to children. Apply at No. 136½ 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; can do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing; she will give entire satisfaction in anything she undertakes. Call at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn, her present place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a trusty young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be found at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 339 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse and excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or waiting; can come well recommend. Call at No. 339 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American woman, as children's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; can assist with dressmaking and operate on a sewing machine; City reference. Call for one day at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as child's nurse; and is a good plain sewer; was four years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent woman as child's nurse and seamstress, one who has been some years in the capacity; can come well recommended. Call at No. 92 Broadway, top floor; can be seen for two days

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as children's nurse and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 East 15th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would like to take a first-class boarding-house; can give satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, OATHRINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate assistant in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman, as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, desserts, pastries, games, and is a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 Columbia-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., first floor, rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the store; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman who is thoroughly competent, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing, and obliging; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as good cook, understands the business in all its branches; understands all kinds of jellies and desserts. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best City reference as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 438 6th-av., in the store, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address No. 99½ 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and game, good bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given; call at No. 118 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman, as good cook in a gentleman's family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 176 Thompson-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A STEADY, RESPECTable English woman, employment; she is a first-class English cook; understands the getting up of neat and stylish dinners and suppers, soups, games, jellies, creams, blancmanges, pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; she would engage by the day, week, or on any other terms to suit; has the best of City references. Call each day this week at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; wants a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or the work of a small private family; is a clean, tidy girl, cheerful habits, and Canadian born; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 319 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to travel with a family and take care of children, or do general housework. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a respectable private family; is a first-class laundress, and can give the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel, quiet family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each, and will be found neat and obliging. Good City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; would be willing to assist with washing if required; has four years' City reference; can be seen at 161 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced person, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance from New-York. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 12, near Hester.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 320 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 183, corner of 36th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, SEAMSTRESSES, NURSES, &c. GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—Over 100 nice, tidy, capable and willing girls, with excellent references—some of the best servants in this City—can be found, to-day, at the Select Female Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Only first-class servants allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this Agency.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain employment in a few respectable private families by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as dressmaker and lady's maid, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent dressmaker, and can give the very best recommendations for ability and character. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., within one door of Elizabeth-st., for two days. No objection to travel with a lady.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable English woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; or as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call or address, No 318 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN intelligent American lady, desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper, family dressmaker, or nursery governess; would leave the City; compensation no object. Address MISS WEST, No. 100 Grand-st., one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a small private family; the best of reference given and required. Address G. P. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 4th-st., between Charles and Perry, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or, will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman (Protestant) to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion by a young German girl in a small American family; she understands sewing and ironing. Call at No. 39 Elm-st., corner of Hester, second floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A VERY COMPETENT and experienced person wishes a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all requirements, hair-dressing, dress-making, millinery, &c., also the making up of laces. Address by note, all this week, E. W. H., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will be happy in recommending her, No. 200 Madison-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG respectable woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2days, at No. 105 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing, and up-stairs work, in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 125 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WISHES a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands her business and can furnish the highest reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as child's nurse; can bring the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 16th-st., rear.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as child's nurse; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good, quick sewer; has City reference. Call at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or waitress in a private family; will be well recommended by her present employers, at No. 19 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman. Good recommendation. Call for a few days at No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid; she is honest, reliable and faithful; most excellent in the care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at her present employer's.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or would sew. Address A. M., Station F., 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant English woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can produce good City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and has best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children or light chamberwork. Apply for 11. M. S., No. 337 East 9th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at Miss Emmerer's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork, or the care of children; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT girl a situation as first-class waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, with good City reference, as waitress. Can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; perfectly understands either capacity; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 342 Hudson-st., near Vandam-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years; call at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as competent waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and do chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, between 5th and 6th avenues.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 31 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 33 East 20th-st., basement.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, the one a situation as waitress; the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; both can furnish the best of City reference, having lived together in one family between six and seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 28th st., third floor.

WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations: one as waitress, (Protestant,) and the other as cook; can dress all kinds of game; understands ices, jellies, preserves, pastry, and baking of all kinds of bread, in English style; both have the best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL, OF RE-spectability, a situation to accompany a family going to California; she is fond of children, a good seamstress and nurse; will make herself useful, and do anything honorable to get there. Address F. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 21 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk, &c.; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping and several years' experience in business; highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Salary no object. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, single man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its different branches, and would have no objection to go to the country. Has got good City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, with the best testimonials, wishes a situation as coachman; has no objections to the country, and is willing to be useful and obliging. Apply personally or by letter, S. S., No 149 Grand-st.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man; the very best of City reference given. Apply at Samuel L. Post's saddlery store, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young man as coachman or waiter; good City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has been living with noblemen in the old country. No objections to the City or country. Address C. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman or groom in a private family; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen in the first private stable in Macdougal-alleyway, Macdougal-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an single young man, where his attention will be required towards the welfare of the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is well versed in their constitution and the elements which make vegetation healthy and fruitful. Address N. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands both, and laying out of new grounds, fruits and flowers, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, the man as gardener or coachman, wife as cook, laundress or waitress; both are Protestants; the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS NEWSPAPER CARRIER, PORTER, &c.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as newspaper carrier, light porter, or to drive an express wagon. Address W. E. K., box 198 *Times* Office, or call at No. 275 2d-st., top floor, for one week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family, by a single young man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; has lived in some of the best families in the City; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M. O., for two days, to Mr. Neergaard's drug-store, corner 28th-st., and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a steady, competent man, who understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 University-place.

$50.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY this amount in cash to any one procuring him a permanent situation as traveling agent or corresponding clerk, with a salary ranging from $700 to $1,000 per year; understands French fluently; can furnish first-class references; no agents need apply. Address ISAAC, Box No. 749 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at
No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
And private classes for French conversation and French literature and English, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELECLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, or Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 46 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS AND TEACHER.—WANTed, a situation by a German governess and teacher; can teach the French language and music, and is perfectly competent to give lessons in all the English branches, having been six years a teacher in a school in Hamburg, Germany. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family. Best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, No. 945 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching wishes a situation as daily governess to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and music. References given. Address M. S., No. 134 West 16th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE, A teacher of experience, especially in the classics, wishes to obtain a situation. Address Box No. 1,893 New-Haven, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Mixed Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Grarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCing. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 75 acres; a most desirable residence, well located in Central New-York. Also, other desirable real estate, in exchange for merchandize. Address, for one week, EXCHANGE, Box No. 98 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERIC

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
FAMILY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 156th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, consisting in a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz:
REDIG, ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS,
and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT
ON NINTH-ST., THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, ESQ., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Referee:

NINTH-ST.—The valuable three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot No. 97 9th-st., first house west of University-place. The house is 22 by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements, was built by the owner for his own use. Lot 22x92 feet. Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE
Of
CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
At the
FLUSHING EXOTIC GARDENS,
FLUSHING, NOV. 22, 1860,
Consisting of camellia japonicas, many large specimens; large acacias, Chinese azalias, ericas, lawrustinus, pittosporums, gordonias, genistas—a large and choice lot of plants, with variegated foliage, of the finest and newest varieties. Gold and silver ferns, mosses, orchidia (air-plants) in variety, and plants suitable for the parlor and Wardean cases, together with an assortment of the new Hardy grapevines; hybrid, perpetual and climbing roses, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, secretaries, gilt-frame pier glasses, extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany tete-à-têtes, mahogany rockers, mahogany Voltaire chairs, hat-stands, sewing-chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, easy chairs, covered in moquette, oak hall-chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of Books, consisting of works on history, philosophy, &c., Belles Lettres, Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Hamilton's Works, Goldsmith's Works, Clark's Sermon's, in 2 vols., Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Magazine Bancroft's United States, together with a large lot of French works, Italian do., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of other works, which will be enumerated on the catalogue.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, AT
10½ o'clock at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of superb household furniture, consisting of richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites in figured satin, ditto in velvet, elegantly carved solid rosewood etagere, French plate back, two superb rosewood pianofortes, City made, lounges, tete-a-tetes, centre tables, mirrors, rich French china and glassware, solid oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany secretary, book-cases, library furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, superb French china vases and rich ornaments.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,495 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPEED & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. M. CISTALER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO FORTE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at No. 23 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, one fine rosewood piano forte, with Æolian attachment; rosewood suite, in crimson plush; also, couches, sofas, bedsteads, bureaux, wardrobes, French plate mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; by order of J. S. SWAN, Receiver. Also, to pay advances, several fine oil-paintings.

ALLEN & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman giving up house. We will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 86 West 11th-st. It consists of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, of all kinds; glassware, dinner and tea sets; three fine solid rosewood parlor suites, splendid piano-forte, with paintings and statues. House to let from Wednesday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtland-st. Comprising a full assortment of men's and boys' heavy boots, also women's, misses and children's wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

A. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE at auction by A. MULLER, at the Exchange on the 23d inst. Four splendid lots, including the northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st., and, more or less, 100 feet square.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.—TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, 125 boxes tin plate, slightly damaged, but clean, will be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Wall-st., by BURDETT, JONES & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposite of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
NOV. 16, 1860.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 53 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per ann um, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
HENRY R. REMSEN,
HENRY HART,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
GEORGE G. WATERS,
MALTBY G. LANE,
PETER McMARTIN,
JOHN B. HOBBY,
WILLIAM J. VALENTINE,
ROBT. B. POTTER,
ROBERT SQUIRES.
And J. L. Everitt, S. R. Comstock and J. H. Eldredge, were elected as Inspectors of Election at the next annual meeting.
And, at a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Monday, the 19th inst., WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

32 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
100 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company	25 each
25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company	50 each
24 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company	35 each
34 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company	30 each
17 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
60 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company	25 each
20 shares Second-av Railroad Company	100 each

Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real estate sales any days required.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, slate bed, double panel sides; one of best in the City; been used but little; price $220. Apply at 265 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't delay any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. S. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored plates. Price $1. Sold by E. SENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 454 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, FEMALE forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never failed of effect in cases. Try them. Ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD, WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Passengers for New-York by Steamer of the 1st—Treasure List—Lively Times in San Francisco—Murder in the Air—Political Prospects, Rows and Squabbles—National and Local Questions, Personal Affairs —Murderous Work in Lower California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[PER PONY EXPRESS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

Just about an hour after I had given you, in my last, a very good reason why the *Uncle Sam* should be delayed a day or two at the Isthmus, up she came, all well and hearty. She left again on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, with 160 passengers and $1,188,971 of treasure, of which $1,082,071 goes to your City. Following are the names of the cabin passengers:

Geo. Davidson, wife, infant and servant,	C. K. Herrick,
J. W. Simonton,	D. Pinkham and wife,
—— Jessup,	A. Roberts,
E. P. Marcellus,	A. Jamison,
Rev. Mr. Maples,	O. Norton,
Rev. Mr. Beckwith and family,	—— Mighell,
A. Gilman,	S. C. Armstrong,
C. A. Swift,	P. J. Davis,
Mrs. Hannam,	S. W. Davis,
L. Meyer Schenerp,	Master Geo. Canah,
H. C. McCreary,	B. F. Harder,
Frank Miller,	J. Campbell,
Edward Kiebitz,	W. W. Fish,
W. H. Wagener,	J. L. Blake,
J. C. Benedorfer,	Austin A. Spicer,
S. Smith,	J. Morissy,
Miss M. S. Armstrong,	Dr. J. N. Green,
D. Alley,	A. Peter,
Lieut. A. Piper,	Mrs. Peter,
J. L. Stanley,	R. Moreland,
Isaac Allard, Jr., and wife,	J. Jamison,
Capt. Greenwich & infant,	Miss A. J. Wardwell,
S. Stevens,	H. Ernst,
H. Phillips,	S. B. Sherburne,
Dr. J. Grant,	J. B. Hoyt,
—— Collins,	D. Harper,
	E. L. Daniel.

The following is the treasure list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$165,500	D. O. Mills & Co	$50,000
Alsop & Co	121,715	J. Seligman & Co	40,500
Sather & Church	104,564	Tuffe, McCahill & Co	40,078
Parrott & Co	101,604	J. B. Weir & Co	32,275
R. Davidson	96,000	Reynolds, Reis & Co.	30,000
Abel Guy	85,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	13,228
W. T. Coleman & Co.	59,500	Edw. H. Parker	8,500
Levi Strauss	53,010	J. B. Thomas	5,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	53,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,000
Scholle & Bros	52,129	Other Shippers	22,529
Tallant & Wilde	50,000		
Total			$1,188,071

It has been rather a lively week. There has been murder in the air. The hunt for the authors of the Lone mountain massacre was thorough, but it did not suffice to shed one ray of light upon the mystery. The policemen beat up three crazy men in their search, each of whom had left marks that made it seem possible that he was the man. One of them was tracked through the sand, over the hills, down to the ocean beach, and into a cavern in the rocks. But when he was brought in he was identified as a worthy citizen and householder who was subject to fits of harmless insanity and who had been for two or three days missing. On Sunday, as the two largest congregations in town were issuing from their respective churches on opposite corners of Dupont and California streets—the Rev. Mr. LACY'S Congregational, and St. Mary's Cathedral, a man levelled a double-barrelled gun and blazed away twice just over the heads of the thickest crowd. Nobody was hurt though a thousand or two people were panic-stricken. On being arrested, the sportsman said he had received a commission to clean out the Catholics. He had intended to commence operations at San José, where he was when his divine commission arrived. But on reflection, he concluded he would be unworthy his high trust if he wasted his powder on such small game. So he came up to Frisco to begin. His pockets were full of ammunition and bore out the truth of his statement that if he had not been impertinently interfered with, he would have made it a memorable day. When, twenty-four hours afterwards, he was examined as to his sanity, he begged the Judge, if he had done anything against the laws, to hang him, but in mercy to spare him from the Stockton Asylum. While this panic was possessing those outside the church, the Superintendent of Mr. LACY'S Sabbath School was telling the little folks that ANNE JOHNSON, one of their mates, was standing by the stove reading her library book, when the maniac struck down and killed her.

We got over Monday and Tuesday without a sensation. But Wednesday's was, for us, as one of the newspapers truly styled it, a noisy, bloody, riotous night. To the blood first:

MICHAEL HEIGAN, until six months ago a New-York carman, entered a coffee-saloon near the water-side, walked up to a table where his wife sat alone, and exclaimed, "You know you are guilty." Then putting his arm lovingly about her neck, drew back her head, and with his jack-knife cut her throat from ear to ear. The saloon-keeper had seen him enter, heard his exclamation, and ran for his pistol. When he returned the woman lay back dead in her chair. The murderer walked off and up to the Station-house. He knocked at the prison-door and demanded admittance. He said he had murdered his wife and wanted them to arrest him. He told his story which there has been no one yet to contradict. He was 42 years old—an Irishman. His wife was 30. He married her—his second wife—in New-York, eight years ago, and they had two children who are now in California, living with one of her relatives. His wife was untrue to him, but hoping to save her, he brought her to this country, where every day she grew worse. At last she left him and went upon the street. He had borne it till he could bear it no longer. When the Coroner held his inquest on the remains of what must have been but lately a handsome woman, the murderer was called up for identification. It was a dingy, dismal room, in which only the jury and half a dozen curious men beside had gathered to learn the particulars of the affair. The murderer had nothing to say, only that his name was HEIGAN, not HARRIGAN, as the newspapers spelled it. Would they be pleased to spell it right?

The same night two proprietors of a boarding-house quarreled—PATRICK DONELLY and DANIEL KEELEY, keepers of the Union house, on First-street. KEELEY was an old man and feeble; DONELLY athletic and young. From high words they came to a scuffle, which ended when DONELLY had fatally stabbed his old partner in several places. DONELLY ran, but the police had him locked up an hour afterwards. KEELEY is yet alive, but is expected to die soon.

Two other stabbing affrays have occurred since, but the men were Mexicans, and a woman the trouble in each case. This sort of thing is rather new in San Francisco; crimes against the person have, of late, been almost as rare as crimes against property.

But, to return to Wednesday night. The most scandalous proceedings of the evening were in the Republican County Committee room, where none had a hand except gentlemen. The Republican County Convention of delegates, elected at the District primaries had, after long deliberation, nominated an excellent Legislative ticket, and indorsed entire the People's ticket for municipal officers. But there is a faction of Republicans who travel under the name of "Bohemians," or "Straights," many of them very good fellows, Anti-Slavery years ago, and Republicans from the start, whose devotion to party leads them to believe that a good local Government is of far less consequence than a thorough party organization. They were long since reputed to be anxious to keep the party small, so that in the event of the election of a Republican President there would be no trouble in selecting Custom-house, Post-office and Mint officers. From long practice as politicians they had grown sharp. On Monday evening, by a ruse, they succeeded in getting a majority of their County Committee to bolt the regular Republican ticket and nominate a Straight municipal ticket. On Wednesday evening the Committee met again with the express purpose of mending what the accidental majority had done, and retrieving its "regular" standing. But the Bohemians had the organization, and managed to delay all business for two hours, when suddenly C. L. TAYLOR, a very worthy man, lately made Straight, caught OTIS V. SAWYER, (Regular,) another man of high standing, by the collar and attempted to quench him. Meanwhile, an outsider, WARREN C. BUTLER, (Straight,) had entered, and got J. W. CHERRY, (Peoples' and Republicans' nominee for Assembly,) by the hair. The two oldest men in the room, both white-haired and venerable, embraced and labored each to fall uppermost. Several other set-tos were on foot when the police burst open the doors, the Judge, in whose court-room these entertainments were proceeding, mounted his bench and commanded peace. It was a pretty tableau, that, while peace commanded by the Justice descended upon the premises. Not a drop of blood was shed; and when, on recovering his wits, one of the combatants called out "three cheers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN," the Straight let go of Regular's hair, the bolter unharded the Assemblyman's collar, the grey-haired combatants released their hold, and all cheered lustily. Next day, before the Police Court, it was proved to be a friendly bout for practice on the eve of battle. BUTLER was fined $5, and all was settled amicably.

At the same hour the Douglas Central Club was trying to repudiate the fusion effected between the Douglas and Breckinridge Conventions upon the principal municipal offices. One leader unfortunately had a long speech to get off denouncing the Convention's ticket, which he held to be a world below the People's and Republican tickets in worth, honesty and decency. When he began the Club was with him; before he ended the firemen of Engine Company No. 5, whose Foreman, Mr. FAIRMAN, is the Fusion candidate for Chief of Police, had rallied so strongly that they tabled the resolutions the moment they could get the floor, and the Club was committed to Fusion.

The Republicans have had three mass meetings during the week, and are full of faith that they will carry the State. To-night the Douglas men make a final rally in Music Hall; and the Breckinridgeans have this afternoon a barbecue, whereat Dr. GWIN is advertised to make a speech. I sincerely hope he will. He has not yet been seen in town since his arrival from the East, and people began to doubt whether he had not quietly slipped off overland to Washington. I mistake, as I find on inquiry. He was in at a Breckinridge meeting last evening; but before the first speaker had mounted the pinnacle of his peroration, the "Senior Senator" silently glided out.

IRA P. RANKIN, one of the most reliable, temperate members of the Republican Central Committee, last evening told his friends assembled in mass meeting, that he supposed there was no hope of electing a Republican to the United States Senate this year, though there was much reason to believe that a man might be elected who would honestly represent the State. He did not mention EDWARD STANLEY'S name, but it was obviously in his eye.

The campaign has been a hot one, and things are a good deal mixed. Personalities have been indulged in whenever a newspaper conceived that a man was on a ticket whose antecedents were against the prospects of his good behavior, but there has been rather less than usual of the mutual abuse of editors. The *Gazette* did one evening charge that your old Washington correspondent, "S.," was "denounced as a thief upon the floors of Congress;" and "marked as a felon before the world." But some unexplained agency operated soon afterward upon the *Gazette's* editorial memory, and a night or two after the paper took it all back; said the documents on search revealed that no such charges were made against Mr. SIMONTON in Congress; that his whole difficulty arose from the fact that he charged in the TIMES, corruption in that body, and named witnesses whose testimony compelled them to recommend the expulsion of four members of Congress; but for refusing to divulge the names of others whom he admitted he had reason to suspect of venality, but against whom he could furnish no proofs, an exasperated majority harrassed him as far as they could. In short, the *Gazette*, since its creditable or humiliating apology, (according as its motive may have been,) has behaved with eminent propriety. Mr. SIMONTON, by the way, I see by an announcement in the *Bulletin*, has gone to spend the Winter at the East to supervise the *Bulletin's* arrangements for getting Eastern news by the Pony—the great feature of our papers.

Ex-Senator REVERDY JOHNSON commenced his argument for the New-Almaden claimants yesterday. He has a dress circle of first-family ladies and a house-full of lawyers to hear him.

Don J. RAMON PICO, on a wager of $2,500, attempted lately to ride 150 miles in 6½ hours. He rode the race at San José, and won—having 14 minutes and 10 seconds to spare when he came in. He changed horses when he chose.

MENDOZA and a gang of murderers are reported to be doing a big business in Lower California. The rumor is that they have murdered twelve men, and have a list of twenty-one others whom they have pledged themselves, with horrid oaths, to slay. On their list is GOV. ESPARZA, the priest, and Counselors of State. The killers went from California, they say, but are not Americans. Powder has been furnished to ESPARZA from San Diego, and he is now prepared to meet the villains.

GLAUCUS.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

A Subpœna for the City Chamberlain—Why he still Refuses to Appear Before the Aldermen's Committee.

The Aldermen's Committee on the City Deposits met again at 3 P. M. yesterday, Alderman BRADY presiding.

The Chairman inquired whether Mr. PLATT, the City Chamberlain, was present.

Mr. MEYERS, the Clerk, declared that he was not.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee, stated that he had served a *subpœna* on Mr. PLATT the preceding afternoon.

Ex-Judge JAMES R. WHITING said Mr. PLATT had received a *subpœna*, and had been in doubt as to whether the Committee had a right to issue such a *subpœna*. He had consulted with him (Judge WHITING) and he had advised him that the law giving authority to a Committee of Aldermen to issue such a *subpœna* had been repealed by the law of 1860. Mr. PLATT, therefore, declined to obey the summons. Judge WHITING read the act of 1860, which provides that a Committee of the Common Council (both Boards) may compel the attendance of witnesses, but repeals the law of 1855, by which a Committee of one Board alone could compel such attendance.

Alderman BOOLE said the answer of Mr. PLATT then was that he was not properly summoned.

Judge WHITING said it was.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the Committee adjourn to 12 M. to-day, in order that its members might have opportunity to examine the law.

Judge WHITING suggested that the Committee consult the Corporation Counsel as to the legal phases of the case.

Alderman BRADY said that with all respect the Committee would not consult the Counsel to the Corporation, whose advice Mr. PLATT had taken on this subject.

Judge WHITING said Mr. PLATT had only consulted that gentleman with regard to the relation in which he stood to the Comptroller. Mr. PLATT did not desire to place himself in a hostile attitude to the Aldermen, but only desired to preserve his legal rights.

Alderman BRADY said there was no desire to encroach on his legal rights; but it certainly did not look very well for the City Chamberlain to refuse to come before the Committee, and tell where the public monies were deposited, even if his attendance could not be compelled.

Judge WHITING said that, if a note, requesting Mr. PLATT to come before it, were sent to him, he had no doubt Mr. PLATT would come.

Alderman BRADY said a respectful note had been sent, requesting him to come.

Judge WHITING replied that he had seen the note sent to Mr. PLATT, which was merely a printed form, commanding him to appear before the Committee. The Committee had no authority to command anything of the kind. Mr. PLATT was a subordinate of the Comptroller, and if the Committee desired any information with regard to his official doings they must seek it from the Comptroller, who could examine fully into the transactions of his office. This Committee could no more compel the attendance of Mr. PLATT, under the present law, than a Committee of private citizens could compel the attendance of witnesses in case a charge of bribery were made against an Alderman.

Alderman BRADY thought that in any view of the case it did not look well for Mr. PLATT to decline to come before the Committee. The people wanted to know where the funds were deposited, and if the Common Council had the power to elicit the information it should be obtained.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 12 M. to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The election, by the Republican Party, of delegates to the various nominating Conventions for the coming Charter election, took place last evening. The polls were held at the head-quarters of the Republican Associations of each Ward, and were kept open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. Considerable interest was manifested in this election, and a large vote was polled, although there was no exciting contest between rival delegates in any of the Wards. The policy urged upon the Republican Party by a certain morning paper, of making no independent nominations for the Charter election, but of selecting candidates from the nominees of other parties, appears to meet with no favor; but on the contrary, so far as the prevailing sentiment could be gathered from conversations around the polls last evening, it appears to be the determination of the Republicans to make their own nominations, to support them with their own strength, and, so far as possible, to elect them with their own votes.

RECOVERY OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN'S BODY.—The body of the private watchman, THOMAS LYNN, whose disappearance has been mentioned as having occurred on the night of the 9th inst., was yesterday found in the water near Pier No. 27, North River, where he had been employed. Coroner SCHIRMER made inquiry into the circumstances of the case, but could obtain no evidence as to the manner in which he came to his death. The fact that the remains exhibited no marks of violence led the jury to believe that he had been accidentally drowned, and they recorded a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, and lived with his family at No. 7 Greenwich-street.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Information was last evening received by telegraph at Police Head-quarters that counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.; $2s on the International Bank, Portland, Me., and $1s on the Marine Bank, Boston, had been put in circulation. All the stations were notified of the fact, and a Canal boatman named PETER RILEY was arrested in the First Ward for attempting to pass one of the bills. Had $2 50 pieces were also issued, and Capt. DOWLING arrested a man and woman—giving the names of WM. COLEMAN and MARY SAVERY—for palming off one of the pieces for admission to the circus at the old Bowery Theatre.

SUICIDE IN A RAILROAD CAR.—Last evening, ROBERT SCHWARZ, a German cigar-maker, aged 45, residing at No. 170 Avenue B, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer SULLIVAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, in a dying condition, produced by a pistol-shot wound in his head, designedly inflicted by himself. He was returning to this City from Albany in the Harlem Railroad train due at 7 P. M., and when near Fordham he put the pistol to his forehead and fired, saying that he had nothing to live for. It is believed that trouble in his business relations prompted him to commit the act.

BRUTALITY AT SEA.—ROBERT WILLIAMS, second mate of the ship *London*, recently arrived from London, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner CARROLL on complaint of WM. CLARKE, a seaman, for cruel and unusual punishment. Capt. HERBERT, of the same ship, was arrested on a similar charge, and gave bail to appear for examination. The case of WILLIAMS was adjourned to Wednesday.

"ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING."—Such is the title of a new lecture on English life, being a sequel of "What a Blind Man Saw in England," to be delivered next Monday evening, at Dr. Cheever's Church, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, "the blind preacher." The beef and pudding in Mr. MILBURN'S care will doubtless prove very digestible.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of EMILY SCHNEIDER, a child, 9 years of age, who was fatally burned on Monday evening in consequence of the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling while lighted. Her death resulted in a very short time after the occurrence.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board assembled yesterday at noon, and took up the special order of business—the protest of DENNIS MCCABE against the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, on the ground that they were made by two Canvassers instead of three. Mr. DAVIS argued against the validity of the returns, and quoted the law requiring a full Board of Canvassers, and empowering the Supervisor of the Ward to fill vacancies that might occur. He did not, however, consider it a clear case, that the returns should be rejected solely on that ground, but it might appear that there was some illegal counting of votes, or other unlawful procedure, which prevented the third Canvasser from signing the returns. He therefore moved that the returns be sent back and the Board of Canvassers asked to state why they were not signed by the full Board.

Mr. PURDY objected; these were not the first returns that had been received with the signatures of only two Canvassers; there had been several of the same kind, all of which had been confirmed without objection. Why such a fuss about these? There was no charge of fraud in the canvass, and if there was any ground of complaint from the voters of that District it belonged to the Democrats, many of whom had been prevented from voting by the large size of the District.

Mr. BLUNT said that the reason the third Canvasser did not act was because he failed to qualify. The returns were signed by the only two Canvassers who took part in the canvass, and they represented both parties; he considered the returns as good as any that had been confirmed by the Board; they were complete, and agreed perfectly with the poll list; as to the law requiring the canvass to be made by a full board, if it were the law, it had never been enforced, and he saw no reason for making a strict application of it in this case.

After some further discussion, the motion to refer back was put, and lost by a vote of 7 to 2. The returns were then canvassed and duly confirmed. Several scattering Districts of different Wards that had been sent back for correction, were then taken up and confirmed as amended, after which the Board adjourned. The canvass will probably be finished to-day.

The Industrial Congress.

A Convention, calling itself the Industrial Congress, assembled yesterday at the Metropolitan Academy in Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of discussing industrial questions. The audience, which was composed in part of ladies, were recognized as members of what is known as the "Commonwealth," which was instituted in August, 1860. The objects of this Association are defined to be to assist in the removal of poverty and crime from society, by protecting its members against the avarice of employers, forestallers, landlords and every species of speculators that prey upon the useful classes; which emancipation is to be accomplished by prosecuting the various branches of productive industry, employing the members at just wages, supplying them with commodities at wholesale prices, establishing hotels where they may board at the lowest figure, erecting dwellings for their use, and instituting health insurance as a protection in seasons of sickness, disability and old age.

Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS was chosen President, and S. T. THOMPSON Secretary. Dr. SNODGRASS opened the meeting with some appropriate remarks. The remainder of the forenoon session was employed in appointing various Committees, and in listening to remarks from Prof. A. T. DEAN, J. B. LEWIS, and others. In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions made their report, which embraced, among others, the following doctrines: That the present systems of Trade and Commerce, or the manner of exchanging the products of labor, are false, and productive of inequality, poverty and degradation; that all who labor—both men and women, should receive the full value of their labor; that the intermediates (tradesmen) who thrust themselves between the producer and consumer should be dispensed with; that the laborers should exchange the products of their industry by means of Associations; that the basing of exchange upon gold and silver is wrong, and should be abrogated, and be based upon the results or products of labor; that the present system of land tenure should be abolished, and the public lands be held for the use of actual settlers, free from alienation by debt; in favor of a Homestead law; in favor of equal rights of man and woman to a voice in the enactment, administration and execution of the laws; that woman should receive equal compensation with man for an equal amount of service rendered; and that all industrial avocations and pursuits should be equally open to man and woman alike.

These various topics were freely discussed, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

The evening was devoted to speaking, mainly upon the topics embraced in the resolutions reported by the Committee.

Police Reports.

STOLEN GOODS DUG OUT OF THE EARTH—PROMPT ARRESTS.

For several weeks past, Messrs. Elly, Zacharie & Co., proprietors of the perfumery and toilet establishment No. 619 Broadway, have missed quantities of goods from their shelves. Yesterday they applied to Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, in relation to the matter, and he detailed Officer Wiggin to investigate it. After a few inquiries had been made, the officer arrested a young man named William Lacy, a clerk in the store, on suspicion that he was the thief, and the prisoner soon fully confessed his guilt, adding that he had disposed of the stolen articles to a noted thief named Charles F. Fisher, *alias* Frenchy. A search was then made for Fisher, and towards night, having been taken into custody, he gave information which led, still later, to the arrest of an alleged receiver of stolen goods named Jacob Chatterton, *alias* Poughkeepsie Jack, living at No. 80 Crosby-street. While looking about Chatterton's premises, to ascertain if there was any of the property concealed there, the officer noticed that the flagging in the rear yard appeared to have been recently taken up. He therefore raised one of the stones, and found that the earth had been removed and boxes been put in the excavation. On opening these cases they were found to contain gentlemen's dressing-cases, perfumery and other articles, valued in the aggregate at nearly $400, all of which was identified as having been stolen from Messrs. E., Z. & Co. The prisoners were confined in the Station-house for the night, and to-day they will be taken before a Magistrate.

TOO CONSCIENTIOUS ALTOGETHER.

Messrs. Jennings, Adams & Co., merchants, of Newark, N. J., yesterday caused the arrest of James Cunningham, a man over 60 years of age, on a charge of having forged the name of James Baker, of Kingston, Canada, to a promissory note for $1,000, and left it with them for negotiation. The accused, it is said, formerly was engaged in a mercantile business in this City, and also in Newark, N. J., but about eight years since, having become greatly involved in debt, he suddenly disappeared leaving his creditors to whistle for their money. From that time until within a few weeks, nothing was learned as to where he had concealed himself, and in the interval his debts had become outlawed. Recently, however, he returned to the City, and called upon several of the merchants whom he had defrauded, to whom he professed penitence for his dishonesty, and offered to make restitution by giving them notes, purporting to have been drawn by the Mr. Baker before alluded to. Among others whom he thus attempted to swindle was the firm of Messrs. Carter, Hall & Co., to whom he represented that he owed $1,000, handing them a note for the amount, and wishing them to give him $250 as discount. Not knowing Mr. Baker, however, the merchants refused to accept the note, and returned it to Cunningham. Afterwards they telegraphed to Mr. Baker at Kingston, and were informed that no notes of his were in the market, and consequently that the one presented for their acceptance was a forgery. A complaint was therefore lodged by them against Cunningham, before Justice KELLY; but the fact of the note having been returned to the accused, made it impossible that the charge could be sustained. The transaction with Messrs. Jennings, Hall & Co., happened afterwards, however, and, as they had accepted the evidence of Cunningham's guilt, as soon as they learned the facts in the case, they made a complaint against him. Officer Crosby, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the accused, who was sent to Newark for trial.

HOW THE WATCH THIEVES WERE DETECTED.

In relation to the robbery of Mr. James Jacquet, of a large number of watches, of which we gave an account in yesterday's TIMES, we add the following interesting facts, showing how the robbery was perpetrated, and how the guilty parties were finally detected. For several days, the robbery was supposed to have been effected by picking the lock of the safe, and the makers, Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, were called upon by the unfortunate proprietor, and by several of the detectives, who were assured by these gentlemen that it was impossible to pick the lock, and that some other theory must be sought for. Thorough examination of the principles of construction of the lock, which is similar, in the rotary action of the main bolt, to their rotary outside door lock, was then made by the officials, who were thus enabled to fix the robbery upon some one connected with the establishment, and who must have had ample facilities for making an exact duplicate of the true key. With this clue they succeeded in detecting the real culprit within a few hours, and found the duplicate key, which was a small thin piece of metal, about half an inch wide and two inches long, copied with the greatest nicety from the true key.

A VALUABLE LOAD.

On Monday morning about 3 o'clock, Officer Horbelt, of the Fifth Ward, saw a well-known rogue named Thomas Shaw *alias* English, passing through Thomas-street with a large bundle upon his shoulder. Believing that he had just committed a burglary, the policeman took him to the Station-house, where his bundle was overhauled. It contained four coats, four vests, four pairs of pants, a gold thimble, a gold locket, both marked "M. L. T.," a gold breastpin, diamond ring, ladies' ivory work-box, scarfs, and a variety of other knickknacks, all of which are believed to have come dishonestly into the possession of the accused. Yesterday the property was identified as belonging to the boarders of Mrs. Jane Steers, residing at No. 54 West Eleventh-street. Mrs. Steers moved into the premises a few days ago, and some of the bureaus belonging to the boarders were temporarily placed in the wood-house. On Sunday night Shaw broke into the wood-house, and rifled the bureaus of the articles in question, the aggregate value of which is about $140. He was committed for trial.

A BRUTAL BUTCHER BOY.

On Monday evening, a man named Martin Howard, living in Forty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, went into a drinking-place near his residence, where soon afterwards a young butcher, named John Shay, also came, and made an unprovoked and brutal attack upon him. After knocking Howard down, the scoundrel bit off one of his ears and attempted to gouge out one of his eyes, but failed in so doing. As soon as he could get away from his assailant, the mutilated man applied to officer Carey, of the Twenty-second Ward, who, after a protracted search, found Shay and arrested him. Yesterday he was committed by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of mayhem.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Officer Tumans, of the Fifteenth Ward, last evening arrested William Baker, a colored man, employed at a boarding-house in Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, on suspicion of having stolen a secretary containing $275 in money, besides a quantity of lace goods and other articles, valued at a couple of hundred dollars more, from a French gentleman and his wife, who board at the house in question. The reason of the suspicion against Baker is, that he was present in the room on Monday when the lady opened the secretary and took out some money.

LOSS OF JEWELRY—A YOUNG THIEF.

On Monday afternoon a package of jewelry, valued at $1,000, belonging to Messrs. Tiffany & Young, was lost out of a wagon in Eighth-street. Two lads, named John Ferrar and Geo. Thompson, saw the package fall and were about to secure it with the object of restoring it to the owner, when another lad stepped up, snatched half the property away and made his escape with it. The remainder was sent to Messrs. T. & Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT HAYTIAN SCRIP.—The trial of ADRIAN B. HARCQ, for issuing counterfeit Haytian Scrip of the denomination of $2, was brought to a close in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, and resulted in the Jury finding the accused guilty of forgery in the third degree, the punishment for which is five years' imprisonment or less, at the discretion of the Court. HARCQ was arrested in July last by Detective Officers RAYNOR and VAN WAGNER, just after he had disposed of $15,000 worth of the counterfeit for $500 to Mr. WOOD, mate of the brig *Baltimore*, then about to sail for Porte-au-Prince. At the residence of accused the officers recovered scrip nominally valued at about $100,000, and subsequently secured in Germany all the implements used in the manufacture of the counterfeit. Detective RAYNOR will proceed to Hayti on Saturday next to deliver the counterfeit money and materials for making it, to that Government.

A COOL RASCAL.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a well-dressed young man called at the livery-stable of Messrs. H. B. & C. WITTY, No. 10 Nevins-street, and hired a horse and wagon to go, as he said, to Astoria, and gave his name and residence as "WM. MARKS, Taylor-street, Eastern District." Two hours after this, one of the Messrs. WITTY, while accidentally passing through Nassau-street, New-York, saw the same horse and wagon in front of the store of Messrs. LEEDS & Co., auctioneers, labelled, "To be sold at 10 o'clock." Mr. WITTY was so much taken by surprise at the cool impudence displayed that he neglected to take the necessary steps to secure the thief, and was satisfied, for the time, with the fortunate recovery of his property.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The suit of JOHN THOMPSON against the Hudson River Railroad Company, which has been on trial for several days in the Circuit Court, before Judge EMOTT, was brought to a close yesterday; the jury awarded to plaintiff a verdict of $2,600. This action grew out of an accident on the Hudson River Railroad last January, when Mrs. THOMPSON, wife of plaintiff, sustained very serious and permanent injuries. In a former suit plaintiff recovered $8,000 damages for the injuries to his wife, and the present suit was brought to recover pay for medical attendance, and resulted as above stated.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—As the early Hempstead train for Brooklyn was approaching Hyde Park Station, yesterday morning, the hind axle of the "tender" to the engine Atlantic gave way, and the train was detained for something over an hour. The train was moving slow at the time, and consequently the damage was comparatively trifling. While this train occupied the track, the Syosset and Yaphank trains came up, and the three entered the City together.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made last evening to shove off in this city counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J. The counterfeit is well executed, and would deceive any one not thoroughly posted as to the issues of this denomination of bill by this Bank. One man was arrested for attempting to pass this money, when the business people throughout the city received warning from the police.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of WM. A. LIVINGSTON, who died suddenly from a disease of the heart. The deceased entered the drug-store corner of Court and Joralemon streets Tuesday evening, seated himself in a chair, and died immediately. He was 55 years old, and resided in New-York.

MURDER TRIAL.—The case of BETSY NICHOLS, indicted for the murder of her husband, FRANCIS NICHOLS, (both colored,) alleged to have taken place in the town of Gravesend, on the 29th of September last, has been set down for trial on Friday next, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FERRY ACCIDENT.—On Monday night the schooner *Ariel* ran into one of the Division-avenue ferry-boats, the jib-boom doing considerable damage to the upper-works of the boat, and seriously injuring Mrs. MEANS, the wife of a sea-captain residing in Lee-avenue, near Ross-street.

THE COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day, Nos. 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 29, 50, 51, 36, 53, 54, 37, 16, 18, 26. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 109, 113, 116, 32, 50, 84, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 2, 10, 111, 112, 37.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers continued their labors yesterday, and expect to complete the canvass to-day.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Persia*, will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The mails for California and the Pacific, by the *North Star*, *via* Panama, will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 20.—*In the Steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Lucy and Miss Jane Parker, John Picman, Spencer Hodges, Charles Potthoff, Wm. Johnson, James Warner, Henry Kay, Frank Peyton, Alfred Peyton, Henry Fenner, Miss Lydia Jones, Miss Margaret Christian, Mrs. Jane Bardsley, Herry Golding, Paul Paff, Thomas Bardsley, Miss Mary Boyle, Richard Sager, lady, 2 children and servant, Master John C. Coates, Miss Annie Herring, Miss Christina Coates, Miss Sarah Coates, Richard Coxe, Wm. Trounce, John Scott, Henry Lees, Daniel Mitchell, Mrs. Jemima Truss, Mrs. Mary Richar and son, Edward Boyle, Edward Maine, Michael O'Hare, Edward Postley, Mrs. John McKinlay and child, and 263 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets... 12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 51 | Gov. Island, 2 29 | Hell Gate... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Thos. Swan, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Eureka, Cutler, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewitt & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks A. Child, Smith, Genoa, Valem & Tassin; A. H. Badger, Means, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Czar, Condere, London, W. F. Schmidt; Meta, Pasch, London, H. Koop.

Brigs M. Staples, Chase, Galveston, master; Fannie, Ross, Elizabethport, Delano & Capers.

Schooners Lady Adams, Hadurn, Bristol, S. Kenny; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, J. D. Abrams; Onward, Baker, Boston, S. Lewis & Co.; Idalia, (Br.) Flick, Halifax, Whitman, Bros. & Co.; Meteora, Moriah, Newberry, E. N. Smith & Co.; S. S. Tilley, (Br.,) Maxwell, St. John's, N. B., P. J. Nevins & Sons; Ann D. Gillespie, Alexandria, Mott & Bedell; Prenteudido, (Br.,) Coelho, Oporto, H. Amsmek & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Rockell, Liverpool Nov. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Has experienced moderate weather during the passage. 17th inst., lat. 43 34, lon. 60 40, passed Hamburg ship Oder, bound for New-York.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Keanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. S. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. & C. R. Miller.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool, Oct. 23, with mdse. to C. Carow, anchored on the Bar last evening.

Ship Key Stone, (of Boston,) Varina, Singapore, July 25, passed Anjier Aug. 12; left St. Helena, Oct. 3, with mdse. to B. F. Buck & Co. Died, Oct. 15, on board, Walter S. Blair, a seaman, aged 25.

Ship Devonshire, Anderson, London and Portsmouth, 45 ds., with mdse. and 103 passengers to E E Morgan. Was 30 ds. getting to lon. 25, with W. and W. N. W. gales.

Ship Andover, Keeney, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Has experienced very heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Ship Sparkling Wave, McCart, Realjo Sept. 15, with lima wood to W. H. Fogg & Bro.

Bark Kanawha, Lynch, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Post & Small. Nov. 10, off Cape Lookout, spoke brig E. Remington, from St. Marks for New-York. 12th inst., lat. 36 37, lon. 72 25, experienced a heavy gale from N., which lost deck-load of molasses. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Melina, (of Boston,) Benner, Trinidad, Cuba, 32 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had head winds and heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Andreas, (Swe.,) Blank, Li-bon, Sept. 8, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinch. Nov. 1, lat. 35 25, lon. 46 18, in a squall, from South, which afterwards settled into a gale; carried away mainmast close by the deck, foretopmast, jib-boom, bowsprit, &c., and was obliged to cut away the rigging to clear the vessel from the spars; sounded the pumps and found the vessel leaking slightly; shipped several very heavy seas, but